Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

December 16, 1957

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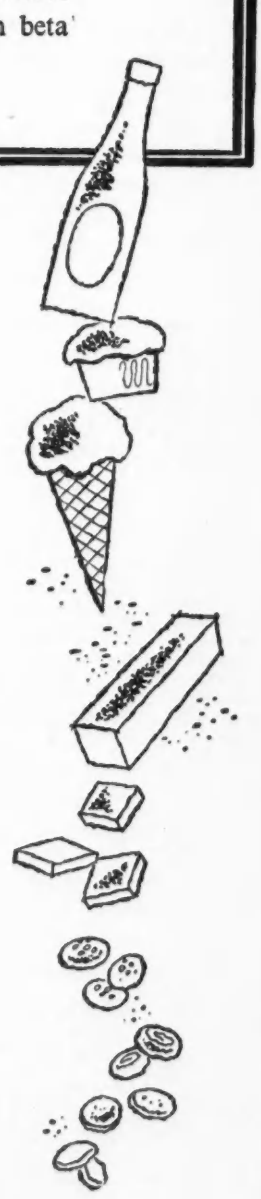

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical Companies to Blame For Damage by Leakage, Unless High Court Helps Them Out

Chemical companies will be responsible for any property damage caused by leakage of their products while in transit, regardless of what accidents or rough handling may befall the containers, if the Supreme Court of the United States does not do something about it. The high court must now step in and reinstate a common law on which the industry had relied for protection since colonial times, or the producers will face damage suits amounting to thousands and thousands of dollars each year.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has upset the industry's applecart by ruling that the shipper, and not the carrier, is responsible for damage caused by leaks. The industry has countered by taking the case posthaste to the supreme court to see if this decision will be allowed to stand.

Implied Warranty by Shipper

The court of appeals has ruled that when a shipment is tendered to a carrier for transit, it carries with it the "implied warranty" by the shipper that the container will not leak and cause damage to other shipments.

This applies, says the court, even though the container complies with the requirements of the packing rules, has been inspected by the carrier and is covered by a clean bill of lading.

The ruling has aroused widespread interest in the chemical industry and among steel drum manufacturers and shipper organizations generally because it amounts to a reversal of the old rule that the common carrier is the insurer of merchandise received by it.

The supreme court has been asked to review the case, and reverse the ruling of the second circuit, by A. Maschmeijer, jr., Inc., defendant in a suit for damages brought against the concern by Eastern Motor Express, Inc.

The case developed out of the shipment of thirty 55-gallon drums of methyl phenyl acetate, two of which leaked while in transit and caused damage to other mer-

—Continued on page 45

RESEARCH VICE - PRESIDENT: Donald G. Brower, elevated by Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, from manager of research to vice-president in charge of research.

Drug Study to Arm Industry With Facts

To fend off possible attacks that may be coming its way—for instance, from the Federal Trade Commission, due to issue a report soon on its antibiotics probe—the ethical drug industry has decided to arm itself with a complete set of facts about its economic makeup.

Health News Institute will sponsor the economic study, which will be under the direction of Dr. Bertrand Fox, director of research at the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University.

The plan, disclosed at last week's meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in New York by John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., calls for a survey to cover these seven major points:

- The size and structure of the drug industry and of its various segments.
- The magnitude and character of drug research expenditures in more depth and detail than has been reported before.
- The importance of new drugs to the industry as a whole, and the economic significance of rapid product obsolescence caused by the introduction of new drugs from the industry's own research.
- Drug industry accomplishments in

—Continued on page 70

Potash Pipeline for Israel Suggested by US Engineer

A plan to build a pipeline from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean Sea for the transportation of potash and chemically pure salt was suggested by Jacob R. Sensibar, president of Construction Agregates Corporation, last week.

Mr. Sensibar said preliminary plans indicate that an annual revenue of $10 million to $30 million would be possible from the production of potash from the Dead Sea, at the rate of 300,000 to over 1 million tons per year. The chemical pipeline could easily produce $200 million of additional revenue for Israel, Mr. Sensibar said.

Azelaic Acid Available In Pilot Plant Amounts

High purity azelaic acid is now being produced on a pilot plant basis by the chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago.

Azelaic acid is a straight chain, 9-carbon acid used as an intermediate in the formation of dibasic acid esters for low temperature plasticizers and synthetic lubricants. It is in the market development stage and further applications are expected to be found, Armour said.

Chemical Investments Hint Little Business Uneasiness

The uneasy outlook for business generally, that has prevailed during this half of the current year, is being only slightly reflected in the capital investments of the chemical industry, according to the latest quarterly estimates of the Department of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Expenditures for new plants and equipment by the industry for the final two quarters of the year are now estimated at $963 million, down only about $34 million from the estimates of three months ago, and still ahead of the investments of the same six months in 1956 by $155 million.

For the first quarter of 1958, the industry has scheduled $441 million of capital expenditures. This is about $88 million more than was spent in the first quarter of this year and $158 million greater than in the first quarter of 1956.

Estimates of capital expenditures dur-

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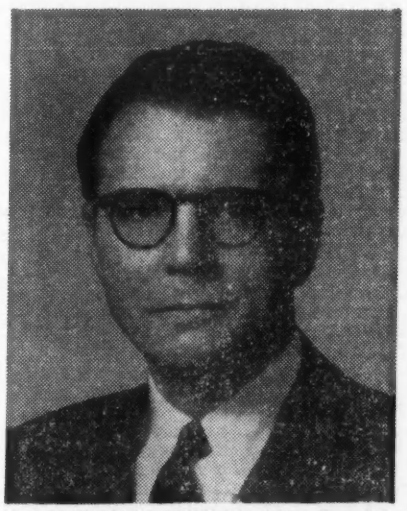


V-C CHEMICALS DIVISION MGR.: Russell L. Haden, jr., formerly general manager of the organic chemicals division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, who has been named general manager of the chemicals division of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.

Polyglycols Offered In Quantity by Dow

Dow Chemical Company has started tankcar-quantity production of seven new resin-grade polyglycols tailored for urethane use. The products are manufactured to meet the urethane industry's requirements for starting materials of exacting quality, according to the Midland, Mich., producer.

They include one diol and six triols—all based on glycerine, with propylene oxide as a building block.

"Special properties include a narrow pH range, very low water content, unusually narrow molecular weight range and distribution, absence of harmful ash, and low carbonyl level," according to Dow. "Volatility, unsaturation and ash content meet urethane industry requirements."

The diol, P-2,000 (resin grade), is for use in flexible foams and elastomers. The

—Continued on page 41

McNeil Laboratories Buys Mexico Pharmaceutical Firm

McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia, has purchased the pharmaceutical firm of Gerbermex, S. A., in Mexico City, Mexico.

The Mexican firm is staffed and equipped for both manufacturing and distribution of ethical drug products and steps are under way to change its name to McNeil de Mexico, S. A.

Chemical Firms Taking New Tack In Tariffs Fight

The chemical industry is taking a new tack in seeking tariff protection against excessive imports. Spokesmen for the industry claim they need a national policy of tariff protection in order to protect their scientists and technicians.

The chemical men took this viewpoint at the closing hearings of the Boggs committee of the house on foreign trade policy last Friday.

Spokesmen for the industry advocated tariff legislation to preserve job opportunities for men who are now proving essential for survival in today's cold war.

High Wall Not Needed Everywhere

Such a policy, they said, does not necessarily mean building a high tariff wall around all segments of the chemical industry. Rather, they claim, it would simply provide protection on a selective basis where such protection is needed from the standpoint of national security, to prevent injury from excessive imports.

Stressing the viewpoint of industry on this score were Richard F. Hansen, speaking for the Manufacturing Chemists' Association; P. K. Lawrence, for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, and T. G. Hughes, president of Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco.

A vastly different argument was presented by Thomas D. Cabot, president of Godfrey L. Cabot Company, Boston, manufacturers of carbon black.

He advocated a liberal tariff policy that would enable foreign producers to sell in the American market and thus earn dollars to purchase the products of American industry.

The way to keep this nation's group of technically trained personel intact, he said, is not by any policy of tariff protection, but under a policy that will encourage exports.

He spoke as "an American manufacturer who has been forced to transfer a substantial part of his manufacturing operations abroad" in order to preserve his foreign market.

The company now owns plants in England, Canada and France, has licensed a plant in Germany, is building a plant in Australia and is negotiating to build in India jointly with an Indian national.

He said that a compelling reason for his company opening factories abroad is the dollar shortages that make it impossible to purchase American carbon black

—Continued on page 67

FTC Examiner Dismisses Case Against Paint Dealers

A Federal Trade Commission hearing examiner has dismissed for lack of evidence restraint-of-trade charges in the retail paint field.

Paint Dealers Institute of New York and five of its six-member trade associations in northern New Jersey and New York along with the Retail Paint & Wallpaper Dealers of America had been accused of having conspired to force manufacturers of paint, wallpaper and allied products to sell only to recognized independent dealers.

Summing up the evidence, FTC examiner Earl J. Kolb said that the institute, its members and RPWDA apparently "limited their activities to explaining the services of the independent dealer and the

—Continued on page 63

Soybean Installation Set for Puerto Rico

A new, medium-density polyethylene is available from Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company.

Eastman officials have reported that production of the new medium-density "Tenite" polyethylene, designated as series 100, has begun at the Texas Eastman Company plant in Longview, Tex. They have also announced that overall polyethylene production capacity at the Longview plant will be increased by more than 50 percent to 85 million pounds per year by the end of 1958.

Alcohol Plant May Become Agriculture Laboratory

The government wants to get rid of its big grain alcohol plant at Omaha, Neb., and may put it on the disposal block next year unless congress has some agriculture research plans for it. Built during World War II to provide alcohol for synthetic rubber manufacture, the plant has been a white elephant for the past half dozen years and General Services Administration would like to sell it.

Overtures made in this direction several weeks ago by GSA administrator Franklin G. Floete, however, brought protests from members of congress who would like to see the plant retained by the government to be used in a stepped-up program of agricultural research which is being agitated by the farm state members. Mr. Floete has agreed to do nothing further until he hears from the chairmen of the senate or house agriculture committees.

Late last session a group of senators jointly sponsored a bill (S 2306) for a big research program in agriculture aimed at solving the farm surplus problem by finding new industrial uses for farm commodities. The legislation was based on the recommendation of a Presidential commission appointed a year ago to study the prospects of finding new markets in industry for the products of agriculture.

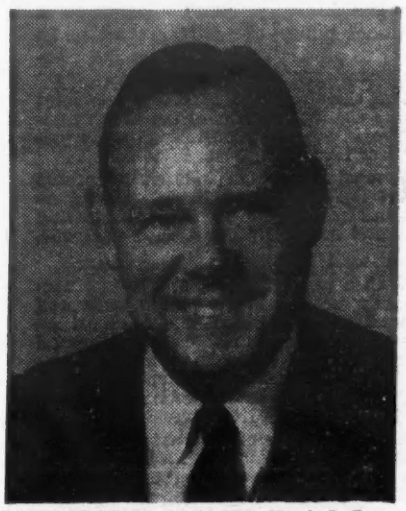
Sen. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska who spearheaded the movement for the research program, after receiving word that the Omaha plant may be offered for sale, conferred with Mr. Floete last week. The administrator advised the senator that since the bill failed to pass last session,

—Continued on page 41

Chemical Business in Squeeze But Still Smiling, Hull Reports

The chemicals business is in the middle of a squeeze right now, but the industry in general is strong enough to take it and come up smiling, says John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Rising labor and distribution costs are putting the pressure on profits, but prospects remain bright, says the association head in looking towards the new year. The industry continues as an excellent long-term investment bet and its prospects for short-term investments are heartening, Mr. Hull adds.

He voiced these feelings last week at a business outlook conference in Washington, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.



DYESTUFF SALES MANAGER: Harris B. Fenn, jr., who on January 1 will become manager of dyestuff sales for National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

His Bases for Opinions

Mr. Hull said his opinions are based on:

- Anticipated returns from investments for research and development.
- Profits expected from new plants and other facilities.
- The opening of new markets and the enhancing of old ones.
- Extensive cost-cutting programs.

Expenditures for research and development and expansion will continue at the present rate, Mr. Hull believes, and the industry will maintain its lead in basic research. This is in face of the shortage of qualified scientists and engineers, the current high rate of corporate taxes and inadequate depreciation allowances on certain classes of capital investment.

Noting that the chemical industry with assets totaling $19.2 billion rose to third rank in all manufacturing during the first six months of 1957, Mr. Hull predicted that the industry would establish another new sales record when final returns for the year are in. He anticipates a sales total of $24.4 billion, and an additional increase of 5 percent for 1958.

Percentage-wise, he says profits for 1957 will be under those of 1956. Profits after taxes for the first six months of 1956, for example, were 8.3 percent; for the first six months of this year they were 7.8 percent.

This trend is ascribed by Mr. Hull primarily to rising costs of labor and dis-

—Continued on page 70

Chlorothiazide a New Blood Pressure Drug

The Veterans Administration has discovered a new weapon—chlorothiazide—in the fight against high blood pressure. Used in combination with other drugs, chlorothiazide reduces blood pressure more effectively than any other agents generally used, says VA.

Some of the older drugs produce reductions in blood pressure averaging 11 percent of the pre-treatment level, while combinations using the new synthetic compound are said to bring about an average reduction of 27 percent.

Chlorothiazide is effective against high blood pressure when used alone, although generally not so effective as in combination, VA added.

The strict limitation of table salt in diet, which has been followed in treatment

—Continued on page 54

Sun Chemical Elects V.P.

Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has elected Eric N. Blackstead vice-president of the company and general manager of its chemical group. Mr. Blackstead was formerly vice-president and general manager of Ansbacher-Siegle which was recently acquired by Sun Chemical.

Lithium Chemical Prices Cut by American Potash

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has slashed prices for lithium hydroxide monohydrate and lithium carbonate. Effective immediately, the company's lithium hydroxide is reduced by 20 cents per pound, newly quoted at 55 cents per pound, drums, on contract tonnages for carload lots.

The less carlot price for lithium hydroxide has been newly set at 65 cents per pound. Both prices are delivered, and are to be effective for the balance of this year, as well as 1958.

At the same time, American Potash announces that it will lower its price for lithium carbonate by 6 cents per pound, to 67 cents per pound for carload quantities,

—Continued on page 70

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Egg Albumin and Egg Yolk, Ortho Phenylphenol Rise. Ammonium Acetate, Carotene, Thallium Metal Decline.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Vera AA, 4c. per lb. (p. 58).
Padang Vera A, recond., 5½c. per lb.
"B," 4¾c. per lb.
"C," 3¾c. per lb.
Korintji A, 5c. per lb.
"B," 4¾c. per lb.
"C," 3¾c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Copra, $10 per ton (p. 64).
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 64).
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. to 12c. per lb. (p. 52).
Powd., 5c. to 12c. per lb.
Tech., 7c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 7c. per lb. (p. 52).
Linseed acid oil, 3 10c. per lb. (p. 64).
Molasses, New Orleans, 1¼c. per gal. (p. 46).
Nutmeg oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
o-Phenylphenol, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Rosemary oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Stannic oxide, 1½c. per lb. (p. 39).
Tin, 1c. per lb. (p. 39).

Prices Reduced

Ammonium acetate, 1c. per lb. (p. 39).
Bois de rose oil, Peruvian, 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Carotene, tech., 5c. per gram (p. 53).
USP microcrystalline in oil, 3.6c. per million units.
Castor beans, $15 per ton (p. 64).
Castor oil, No. 1 Brazilian, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Citral, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Lithium hydroxide, 20c. per lb. (p. 39).
Nutmeg, West Indian, 3c. per lb. (p. 58).
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Silver, ½c. per oz. (p. 39).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 64).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Thallium metal, $5 per lb. (p. 39).
Thallium sulfate, $3 per lb. (p. 39).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 13, 1957	Dec. 6, 1957	Dec. 14, 1956
107.81	108.68	109.62

Oil Men, Hunters Feuding Again

The oil industry and the game sportsmen are taking pot shots at each other again over the use of wildlife lands. It all stems from a move by the Department of the Interior to raise the bars once more to oil and gas leasing, exploration and development work on the lands. At hearings before the department last week in Washington, both sides got in their licks, with the oil industry warning that it will be seriously hampered in supplying the nation's defense needs if wildlife lands are not left open to leasing.

Two years ago, former Secretary Douglas McKay wiped out most of the restrictions keeping the oil industry out of the wildlife preserves and brought down upon his head the wrath of the game hunters, bird watchers, and many nature-loving members of congress.

He hurriedly halted the issuance of further licenses but made no formal changes in regulations. Now Secretary Fred Seaton is proposing to rewrite the regulations to include restrictions—over the vigorous protests of the oil industry.

The Western Oil and Gas Association and five other oil and gas associations joined last week in voicing strong protests against the proposed regulations of the Secretary. They were supported by other industry spokesmen for companies

—Continued on page 54

V. P. OF TOKYO FIRM: Bertram K. Denton, who shortly after the first of the year will become vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company's Japanese associated company, Monsanto-Kasei Chemical Company, Tokyo.

Farbwerke Hoechst Color Now Available From Carbic

Farbwerke Hoechst AG, of West Germany, has introduced "PV-Fast Red B," an organic pigment said to possess outstanding fastness properties for coloring of plastics.

The new pigment is available through Carbic Color & Chemical Company, New York, technical representatives and distributors for Farbwerke Hoechst.

"PV-Fast Red B" is said to be applicable to all plastics. It is claimed to be especially valuable for polyethylene.

DuPont Reduces 'Uramite'

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced an approximate 10 percent reduction in the delivered prices of "Uramite" fertilizer compound to distributors.

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'Peddler' Taken to Cleaners!

The *Chemical Peddler*, SAACI's yearly spoof of the chemical industry, has been taken to the cleaners!

A new, scrubbed-up version made its appearance last week at the annual Christmas party of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

This year's *Peddler* discards its usual *Readers Digest* size in favor of an eight-page tabloid format. Missing from the pages of the latest edition are the customary paid advertisements, long noted for their "cheesecake" style illustrations.

In their place, John A. Chew, who edited the 1957 *Peddler*, has substituted staff-written ad copy poking fun at the industry.

For instance, International Nickel announces that because of the inflation spiral it plans to change its name to International Quarter and open a chain of French boarding houses.

Among the products advertised are "Konkum," newest of the tranquilizing drugs, and scotch-flavored iodine.

Lead article in the SAACI-sponsored publication is devoted to this question: Should chemical salesmen be paid?

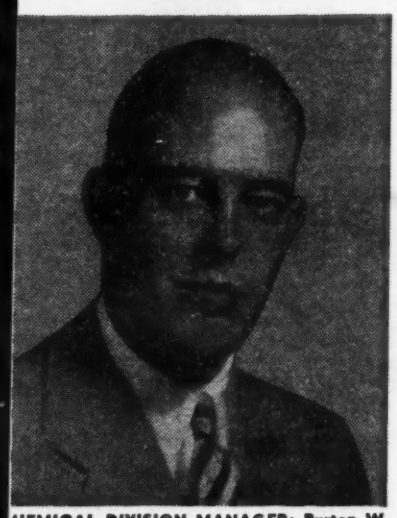
Other editorial features range from a column on "Who Was in the Chemical Industry" to "Business Millstones: The Peddler's Poop on Chemical Producers, Pooh-Bahs and Peons."

Reaction to this new "pure" approach was mixed. Whether it will set the trend for future issues was still in doubt last week.

But to those given to thinking about such things, SAACI's new *Peddler* presents a poser: Are 10,000 words worth one sexy picture?

Polish, Cleaner Use on Cars Good; Wax Picture Not So Glossy: CSMA

America's car owners are enthusiastic about keeping their cars clean, but not so ardent about waxing them. Furthermore, auto and truck owners found more cooling system cleaners available to them than sealing compounds. The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association came up with these facts last week at its annual meeting at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla. At least 43.6 million consumer-size cans of cleaning-polishing compounds were produced in 1956 to help America's automobile owners keep their vehicles clean and shiny.



CHEMICAL DIVISION MANAGER: Burton W. Schroeder, named manager of the chemical products division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., succeeding Frank C. Haas who will retire on January 1.

Indicating consumer reluctance to go a step farther in protecting their car finish with a longer-lasting wax polish, the CSMA survey found that output of wax products was only 9,638,345 units.

Fifth of a Can Per Auto

Based on a nationwide passenger car registration of 54 million vehicles, this meant that the industry produced less than a fifth of a can of polish per car last year.

Consumer preference was weighted heavily in favor of liquid polishes, CSMA discovered. This was the first such study conducted by the association's automotive division. It was found that liquids accounted for about two thirds of the 1956 production of such products, the balance being paste polishes.

The survey also found that producers of chemical cleaners for auto cooling sys-

—*Continued on page 50*

Shell Development Plans Process Lab

Ground has been broken for a new process development laboratory at Shell Development Company's research center at Emeryville, Calif. According to J. J. Johnson, vice-president for development, the new laboratory will provide valuable "test tube-to-manufacturing plant" stepping stone during the development of new petroleum products and petrochemicals.

The new laboratory is to cost approximately $500,000.

The building, covering some 10,000 square feet of ground space, will be three

—*Continued on page 63*

Olin Executive Spearheads Group to Warn of Red Peril

William C. Foster, vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, is spearheading a movement to alert Americans to the danger from the Soviet Union.

According to the *New York Times*, Mr. Foster was host last week at his Washington home to a group seeking to set up a public committee for this purpose.

Among those present was Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, who reportedly attended with the approval of President Eisenhower.

Worry over the Russians stems from their recent technological achievements, particularly in the missiles field.

The proposed committee would operate much like one set up early in World War II to alert the country to the need for helping the allies and the committee which sold the Marshall Plan to the country.

Bakelite, Leaving Polyesters, To Push Epoxies and Phenolics In Reinforced Plastics Field

Bakelite Company is giving up on polyester resins. According to J. D. Benedito, sales vice-president, the Union Carbide Corporation division will stop making or selling these materials come January 1. However, the New York plastics concern makes it clear that it plans to go on manufacturing, developing and promoting epoxy and phenolic resins in reinforced plastics. In fact, only recently Bakelite announced that it intends to build a new epoxy resin plant at Marietta, Ohio.

A persistent rumor has it that Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has agreed to buy Bakelite's polyester formulations. Queried by OPD last week, Glidden officials had no comment to make on the report. Despite its withdrawal from the

Why does a chemical company walk away from a 100-million-pound market? OPD here probes last week's Bakelite decision to withdraw from the polyester resin field.

polyester market, Bakelite is still very confident about the future of the reinforced plastics industry. As Mr. Benedito put it last week, this "continued faith" is perhaps best shown by the firm's "large investment" in this area.

Bakelite's inferred explanation—that it wants to spend more time on epoxy and phenolic resins—appears to be only part of the reason for its exit from the 100-million-pound polyester market.

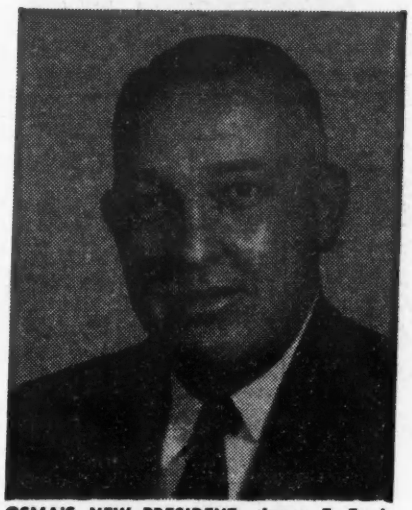
Here, for instance, is what James E. Sayre, manager of marketing research for Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has to say about the Bakelite withdrawal:

Bakelite's preoccupation with large-dollar-volume investments in epoxies and phenolics would make a polyester venture relatively unattractive. There are so many small consuming industries producing polyester end-products that, usually, small investments by the polyester producer are required.

Mr. Sayre points out that Barrett's Plaskon Division, considered one of the "Big Five" in polyester production volume, looks for continuing gains in output and sales of the resin.

Expansion plans doubling thermosetting resin capacity at Plaskon's Toledo,

—*Continued on page 63*



CSMA'S NEW PRESIDENT: James E. Ferris, manager of inorganic chemicals for Hooker Electrochemical's Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., who last week was elected president of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association.

Nitrofurans Are In Use Behind the Iron Curtain

Medical publications from Poland and Latvia show that the nitrofuran, "Furadantin," is being used with favorable results by medical scientists in those countries.

"Furadantin," a product of Eaton Laboratories, division of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., is of unlicensed manufacture in both countries, but each admits that some earlier work had been done by Americans.

Dr. Paul F. MacLeod, medical director of Eaton Labs, feels that this admission of prior American research marks an improvement in practices behind the Iron Curtain.

He recalls that last year the Russians claimed the invention of another nitrofuran—"Furacin"—patented by Norwich and released to American physicians in 1946. Soviet doctors call "Furacin" "furacillin" and state that it is "the most effective treatment" for bacterial dysentery.

Abbott Is Erecting Buildings

Ground has been broken by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., for five new buildings to be used in an expanded agricultural research program. The buildings are being erected on the company's 220-acre research farm near Mundelein, Ill. Completion is expected by early spring.

Polyol Polyethers Series Is Introduced

A new series of polyol polyethers has just been introduced by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. These polyethers make it possible for urethane manufacturers to prepare a broad range of pre-polymers to meet the most exacting requirements for flexible foams, Union Carbide reports.

The new intermediates are propylene oxide addition products of 1,2,6-hexanetriol, trade-marked "Niax." Four polyethers, varying in hydroxyl number from 42 to 240, corresponding to molecular weights from 4,000 to 700, are available.

"Niax" triols can be used alone or in combination with a polypropylene glycol such as "Niax" diol PPG-2025. Greater proportions of the triols increase the load-bearing properties and improve the com-

—*Continued on page 54*

Woodbury Chemical Opens A New Insecticide Facility

Woodbury Chemical Company, St. Joseph, Mo., has opened a new insecticide plant in Goulds, Fla., with Richard K. Hutchings in charge of operations.

The Florida plant was set up to handle the increasing volume of insecticide business being developed in the southeastern United States. The export division of Woodbury Chemical, under the direction of Joseph L. Flores, will also utilize the Florida facilities to supply their markets in Latin America.

Soybean Intallation Set for Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico will soon have its first soybean and oleomargarine processing plant, as part of a $1.2 million project being built near the south coast city of Ponce.

A new company, Tropical Foods, Inc., will convert fifty tons of soybeans a day into crude soybean oil and meal. It will also process 30,000 pounds of edible salad oil and soapstock from refined soybean oil. Vegetable shortening and oleomargarine will be added shortly, it is reported.

King Cotton (Maybe Hybrid) Eying Rohm & Haas

King Cotton has its eye on Rohm & Haas company, for the Philadelphia firm has come up with a chemical that could make hybrid cotton a commercial reality.

Known as "FW-450," the product is sodium alpha, beta-dichloroisobutyrate.

Its biological activity is designated as that of a selective gametocide, or a material which inactivates the male or pollen-producing part of the flower without impairing the normal functioning of the female part.

Details of the progress of the new chemical are outlined in *Science* magazine by Dr. Frank M. Eaton, of the University of California, who has been experimenting with the material since 1955.

In greenhouse experiments conducted by Dr. Eaton, he has observed that cotton flowers dropped off shortly after the petals opened when the plants were sprayed with solutions of "FW-450."

However, if pollen from unsprayed plants was available for normal fertilization, these flowers stayed on the plant and developed normal bolls containing hybrid seed.

Early in 1956 Dr. Eaton planted four varieties of green-leafed cotton—two American-Egyptian cottons and two upland varieties—in forty-foot rows between alternating rows of red-leafed cotton. The four green-leafed varieties were sprayed with a solution of "FW-450."

A good degree of male sterility with subsequent hybridization was shown in three of the varieties, which subsequently

—*Continued on page 55*

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HE WINNERS: Rexall Drug Company's Stag" shave cream and Helena Rubinstein's Five O'Clock" perfume mist, which tied for rst place in the aerosol packaging contest f the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers ssociation.

Aerosol Containers Tie in CSMA Contest

Two aerosol packages, each so good n its own field that the judges could ot rate one above the other, last week ound up tied for first place in the an- ual packaging contest for aerosol ush-button products, sponsored by the hemical Specialties Manufacturers As- ociation.

This was the first time since CSMA's erosol division started the contest in 1952 hat there has been a tie. Those which ame in together were Helena Rubin- tein, Inc., for its "Five O'Clock" perfume ist and Rexall Drug Company for its Stag" shave cream.

The awards were officially presented to he winners at CSMA's forty-fourth annu- l meeting in Hollywood Beach, Fla.

It was the opinion of the judges that he perfume mist represented handsome ackage design for an aerosol product car- ed on the person, while the shave cream xemplified excellent design of an aerosol ackage item with outstanding "shelf ap- eal." Consequently, the panel of judges ould not make a choice of one over the ther strictly on the criterion of good ackage design.

The Helena Rubinstein product had riginally placed first in its product cate-

—Continued on page 70

ynergist Called Effective n Use With Methoxychlor

Laboratory evidence that a synergist ffective with pyrethrins also improves e insecticidal efficiency of methoxychlor as presented at the forty-fourth annual eeting of the Chemical Specialty Manu- cturers' Association in Hollywood, Fla., st week by Dr. H. E. Fairchild, research ntomologist of E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Fairchild described laboratory ex- riments in which methoxychlor was syn-

—Continued on page 66

Drug Men Get Cheery News That Gains in Years to Come Are Expected on Two Fronts

The American drug business will progress on two fronts—over-the-counter products and ethical items—in years to come. That was the cheery news advanced at the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association meeting in New York last week by two men who are right in the thick of the business—L. B. Pinkerton, sales vice-president of White Laboratories, Inc., and Thomas J. Macek, manager of pharmaceutical research for Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories.

Mr. Pinkerton predicted a new billion-dollar over-the-counter market. He pointed out that drugs which no longer require prescription by law, and non-prescription items which are promoted only to physicians, together represent a continually growing area.

Market Still Growing

In the ethical field, Mr. Macek noted that drugs which were not known ten or fifteen years ago today represent a large market that "is still growing, and with considerable vigor."

Expanding his talk, Mr. Pinkerton pointed out that although not advertised to the purchaser, the sales of these products reached almost a half billion dollar volume by last year on the basis of doctor-druggist recommendation only. The yearly sale of these products in the average drug store is currently estimated at $8,000.

According to Mr. Pinkerton, this market developed gradually from the custom of physicians' recommendations for certain types of products orally rather than writing a prescription for them. The vitamins were among the first of these large volume items sold largely without prescription. Druggists also fostered the growth of this market because of the extra prestige and better unit profit from the sale of these products as compared to consumer advertised proprietaries.

Mr. Pinkerton stressed that many manufacturers and drug distributors are just becoming aware of the existence of this new market and that it is, as yet, "unexplored and unexploited." He predicted that by 1960 this market will reach $1 billion in annual sales if complete coop-

—Continued on page 43

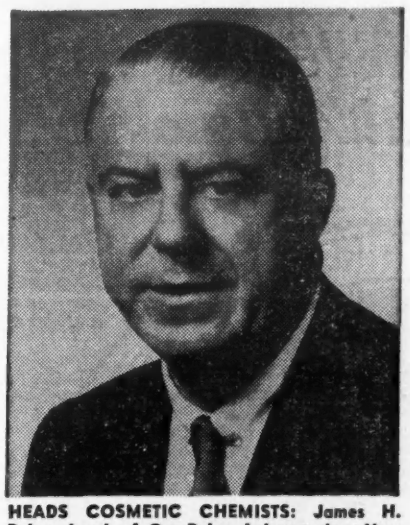
Pharmacy Council Honors Hardt, Outgoing President

Dr. Robert A. Hardt, vice-president of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., was honored for his services at a luncheon in New York last week by the National Pharmaceutical Council, from which he is retiring as president. Addresses were given by both Dr. Hardt and Carl K. Raiser, of Smith, Kline & French laboratories, the incoming president.

Dr. Hardt told the group that he thinks the primary purpose of NPC, to fight substitution, has been accomplished, since most state pharmacy boards are now on record against it. He added that NPC should seek to broaden its activities on behalf of better pharmacy.

Mr. Raiser told the group he thinks that the Health News Institute and the Health Information Foundation have stimulated demand for medicines. He cited the Arno Johnson estimate that retail phar-

—Continued on page 59



HEADS COSMETIC CHEMISTS: James H. Baker, head of Gar-Baker Laboratories, New York, who was inducted last week as president of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists.

Pesticides Seen Hurt By 'Crackpot' Press

"Crackpot articles" in the press that create a fear on the part of the public have been responsible for approximately twenty-five bills introduced in state legislatures this year to curb the pesticides industry, according to Jackson V. Vernon, president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Mr. Vernon, who is also president of Niagara Chemical Divison of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., condemned the spread of the articles in an address last week before the third annual Beltwide Cotton Production Conference in Memphis, Tenn.

"With the exception of those bills which followed the pattern of the model state insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act, most of these were marginal legislative proposals which would simply act as a retardant to research, development and marketing. Nearly all of these bills have

—Continued on page 70

Pharmacy Ad Club Elects

Arthur C. Emelin, general manager of J. B. Roerig & Co., New York, a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., was installed as president of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club last week at a Christmas party at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Chemical Patent Procedures Seen Needing Overhaul

Chemical patent procedures in various countries, and between countries, are in need of a complete overhaul, says Dr. Karl W. Eishold, director of the patent department of Farbwerke Hoechst A.G., Frankfurt, Germany.

At present, observes Dr. Eishold, the inventor is not adequately protected through process patents—as opposed to product patents—against those who would imitate his achievements without having to undergo the research necessary to come up with new developments.

In a talk before the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in New York last week, Dr. Eishold explained that the United States grants chemical patents for products, regardless of the processes involved. In Germany, he added, the system is to allow a process to be patented, but not the chemical compounds.

New Process Rare

"Fundamentally new chemical processes which are in themselves patentable are rare. The inventions which relate to new chemical products are mostly based on the application of well-known analogy processes. It is therefore hard to understand that the known analogy process is considered patentable while patent protection is refused for valuable new chemical compounds," Dr. Eishold said.

The speaker suggested that "every effort should be made, by the individual countries, on the national level, and by the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, on the international level, to give the inventor of new chemical compounds adequate and complete patent protection through the granting of product claims for his new chemical compounds.

"Only such measures will prevent imitation by others who have not done any creative work. We know of cases where such imitators even boast of being able to sell the new product at a lower price than the inventor does. This, of course, is quite possible since the imitators did not invest any capital in research and in the extensive and costly tests which are required.

"They also save the trouble and expense connected with the filing and the

—Continued on page 53

Cosmetic Chemists Make Coneybear President-Elect

Society of Cosmetic Chemists has chosen Savery F. Coneybear as president-elect of the organization. Mr. Coneybear, director of research of the Colgate-Palmolive Company in Jersey City, N. J., will automatically assume the society's presidency in 1959.

Secretary Robert A. Kramer and treasurer Walter A. Taylor were elected to new terms in office. Elected as directors from a slate of six candidates were Dr. Paul G. I. Lauffer, director of research of the Northam Warren Company, and Dr. Sophie L. Plechner of Carter Products.

Sabbat J. Strianse, who stepped down as society president, was made chairman of its executive committee.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 10-14; annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings divisional conference, Toronto, Ont., February 20; protective coatings divisional conference, Montreal, Que., February 21; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Que., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 10.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6; annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., January 13-15.

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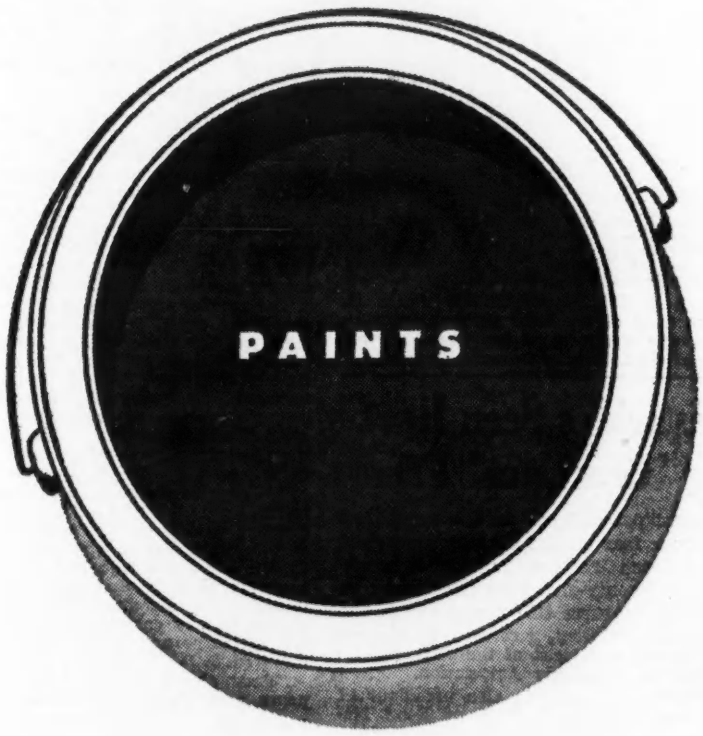

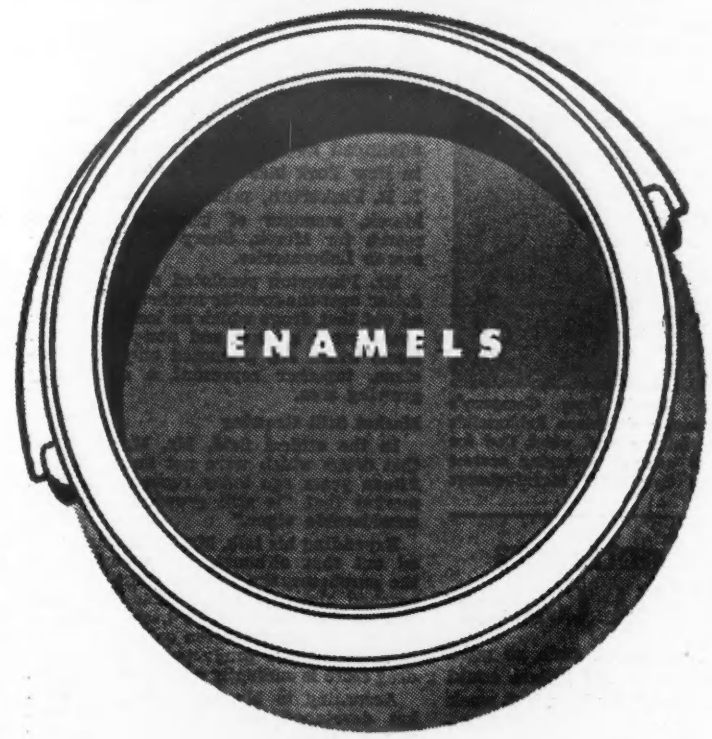

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Dec. 13 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. ams., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh). bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.46 - 1.54
flake lb. 1.42 - 1.50
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.06 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes				
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	nat.	natural		
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

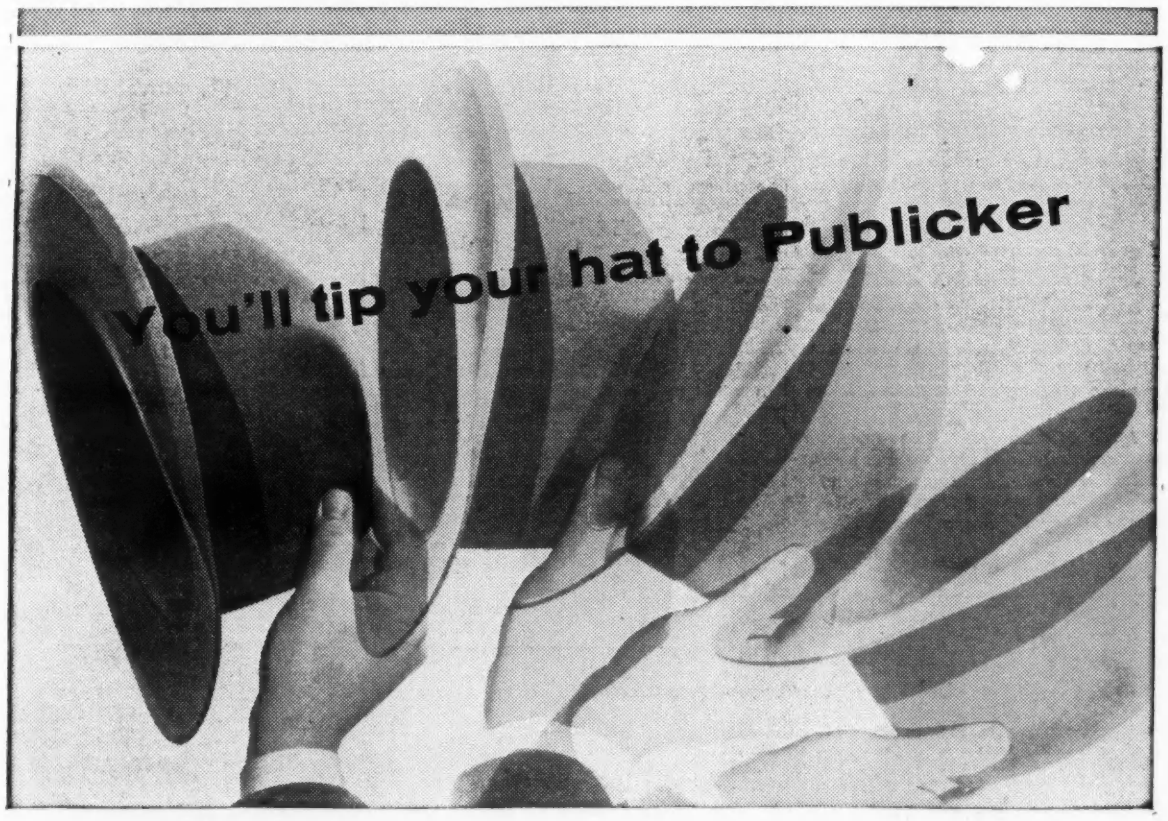
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 — —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69¼- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.16
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald. ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. 42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .72 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Dominican/Ecuador, whole, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —



One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol* ★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Butyl Acetate* ★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetaldehyde* ★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY—
FOR STEADY SUPPLY—
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

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1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 ● NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 ● BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678.

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 2.35 - 2.45
Avacado oil, cns. lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark bgs lb. .28 .30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l. works ton.106.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.191.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms. c.l. works ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 —
cbys. l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 2.65 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns lb 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 1.95 2.40
Bayberry wax bgs lb. .45 .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs lb. .65 .67
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .30 - —
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene petroleum Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms. l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .63 - .80
Tech. dms. dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .73 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 —

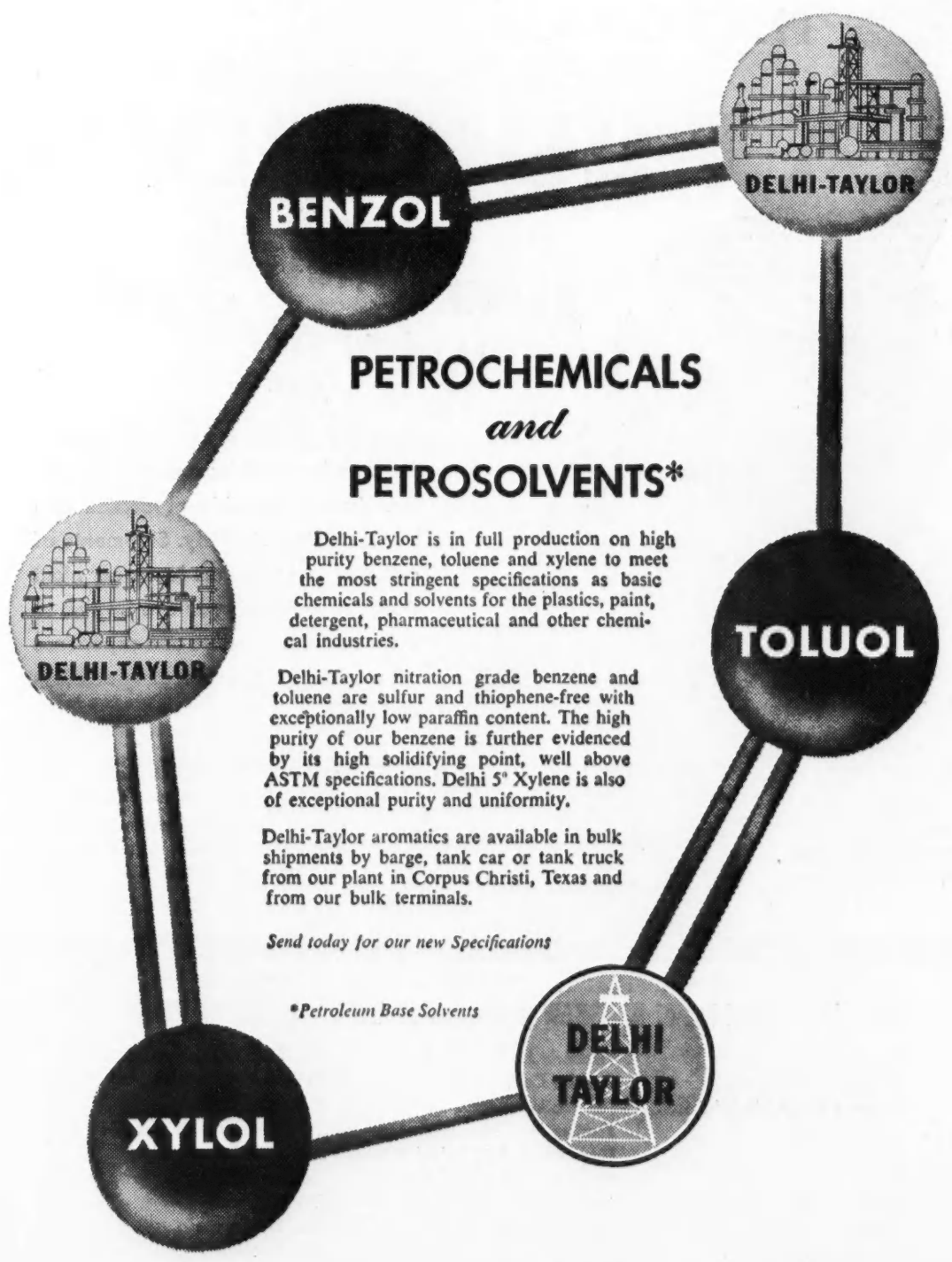
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 —
Benzyl formate, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.85 —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb 1.60 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian cns. lb. .12.50 -13.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst. bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb 4.47 - 5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls lb .63 .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 .50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PETROCHEMICALS
and
PETROSOLVENTS*
Delhi-Taylor is in full production on high purity benzene, toluene and xylene to meet the most stringent specifications as basic chemicals and solvents for the plastics, paint, detergent, pharmaceutical and other chemical industries.
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TOLUOL
XYLOL
DELHI TAYLOR

CHEMICAL DIVISION
Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp., 415 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Blue Dyes—Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms. works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.81.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP. 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all snades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.82 - 2.84
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

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Boron Trifluoride

Hydrofluoric Acid

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Anhydrous and Aqueous

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Here is a helpful list of HARSHAW production-controlled high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluoboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 - 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb 34 -
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 -
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.10.50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.. works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs.. c.l.. works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran., purit., dms lb. .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .043 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P c.l., works, Tex Cit ton.76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .63
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .83 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .20 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.35 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .52 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .58 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, C. P., dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).

Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Furnace fast extruding bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion bulk c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½- —
Pigment high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .0545- —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs. lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara, refd. pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs. ton lots. lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.80 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .21½- —
New Zealand lb. .24 - .24½

Now . . . the ultimate in raw material for polishes

CARDIS POLYMER 10

developed by Warwick Wax—originators, pioneers and leaders of the oxidized wax industry

CARDIS POLYMER 10 will give your polish film the **perfect balance** of the following characteristics—previously obtainable only through a complicated combination of different ingredients.

Lightest Color
Unexcelled Non-Scuff
Unexcelled Non-Scratch
Positive Anti-Slip
Greatest Hardness
Superior Toughness
Perfect Plasticity
Durable Shine
Highest Gloss
Superior Water-Resistance
Excellent Durability

CARDIS POLYMER 10 fits all types of polish formulations: dry bright (self-polishing waxes), resinous floor finishes, heavy duty institutional polishes, solvent type polishes (paste and liquid).

SPECIFICATIONS

Color	**1-1½ N.P.A. (Ivory)**
Penetration	**0-1**
Melting Point	**212-216°F**
Acid No.	**8-10**
Saponification No.	**25-30**

Simplify Your Formulations, Production and Inventory Problems with
CARDIS POLYMER 10

With CARDIS POLYMER 10 you receive exclusive technical service, market research and advertising counsel. This is all available to you without charge or obligation from Warwick's 33 stock and service centers in the United States and Canada. Write, wire or call for information and samples.

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Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 • —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .25 • —
"B" lb. .23 • —
"C" lb. .21 • —
Korintje "A" lb. .24½- —
"B" gal. .23 • —
"C" lb. .21 • —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.110.00 • —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2960- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3060- —
tanks lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2810- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2610- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3275- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3475- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2375- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2475- —
tanks lb. .2175- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2900- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3000- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2600- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2700- —
tanks lb. .2400- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .17¾- —
Castor oil sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 • —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 • —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29 • —
Indian, bgs. lb. .24½- .25
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 • —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 • —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 • —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 • .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 • —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 1.50 • —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 • —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 • —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • .32
fib dms, 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works, lb. .27 • .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b plant ton.55.00 • —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.106.00 • —
10-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.96.00 • —
25 lb paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 • —
Briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 • —
Pinewood gran. bgs., c.l., works South ton.69.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton.66.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.50.00 • —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton.55.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls, frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 • —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 • —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 • —
jars, 100 lb lots or less lb 1.05 • —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 • —
dms, l.c.l, 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 66 • —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms, l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 • —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 • —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 • —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.25 • —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 • —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 • —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 • —
Comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 • —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 • —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 • .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 • .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 • —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 • .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 • .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 • —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb .35 • .40
NF, yellow broken bgs lb .35 • 40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb 2.50 • 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 2.15 • 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 • 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .94 • —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.11 • —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.60 • 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.40 • —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 • —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 • .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 • .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 • 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .82 • .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 • 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 • —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works ton.15.50 • —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 • —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .41 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .51 • —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 • 2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .90 • .95
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41¼- .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 • —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.40.00 • —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 • —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 • —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 • —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 • —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 • —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph. 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 • —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 • —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 • —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 • —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 • —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 • —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 • —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.lb. .42 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .92 • .97
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13⅞- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 • —
double (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 • —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¼- .11⅜
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 • —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 • 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 • —

Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 • —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 • —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 • —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 • .16
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 • .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 • .75
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 • —
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼ .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½ .37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- 4468
Copper cyanide, tech, dms, 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .666 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .676 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .696 • .716
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 • —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —
Copper metal, electroiytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .27 • —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .24 —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 • —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .43 • —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .41 • —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1845- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.05 -14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.80 • —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.45 -29.45
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 • —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f ton.190.00 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton.185.00 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.00 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2110- .2125
tanks lb. .1910- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch, (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.58 • —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 • 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 • —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.55.50 • —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .14¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .14½- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .14 Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .14¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .20½- .20¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 • .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 • 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 • .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 • —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1 00 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom. 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 —
200° C to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 .72
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 211° C. to 237° C non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 14 25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb 29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .80 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb 12 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock lb. .07½ - —
Cyanamide, tertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55 00 - —
pulv., 21% N. bgs. works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96 00 - —
6-16 mesh dms. c.l., works ton 120 00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ton 140 00 —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech. bbls lb .90 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. 70 —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. 72 —
tanks, works gal. .55 —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½ —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½ —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
tanks, works lb. .29 —
Cyclohexene, min 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12 00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. 08¼ - .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13½
pale chips, bgs lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾ - 20
Siam, cs. lb. .35 - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .41 - .45
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼ - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb .17 - 19
seeds, bgs lb No stocks
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech. flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .21 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
refy., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 38½ - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21 —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 —

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton 64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l and t.l. per ton 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls lb. .21 .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .64½ - 66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½ - 77
tanks, dlvd. same basis gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - 77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .65½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - 76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½ —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - 74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 6.50 - —

Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9 53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 9.22 —
paper bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs 9.37 —
light, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 9.12 —
paper bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs 9.27 —
white, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 8.96 —
paper bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs 9.11 —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrin, potato, imp. bgs. lb 10½ 11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾ —
Anhyd., dms lb. 20¾ —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 16½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 16 —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½ —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .32 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb 29½ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms. lb 2.00 —

. . . . . does temperature limit your surfactant's efficiency?

try the new

POLY-TERGENT J SERIES

If you're losing valuable properties such as wetting and detergency due to unusual operating temperatures, investigate new Poly-Tergent J surfactants. The series is effective from 0 to 100°C.—Poly-Tergent J-500 can be used at the boiling point of water without serious loss of its surfactant properties.

The Poly-Tergent J series (J-200, J-300, J-400, J-500) is made up of four nonionic surfactants of ascending molecular weight. They are stable under a wide range of acid or alkaline conditions and due to their effectiveness at low concentrations can be used in many instances of marginal compatability.

For new high performance and new operating economy, check the Poly-Tergent J series today. They are available in 5- and 55-gallon drums, tank trucks and in tank cars. For samples and technical data, please write on company letterhead.

Poly-Tergent is a trademark

5130-A

MATHIESON ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —

Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
lb. .16½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works, lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate. dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - —
Nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —

EAK

...a high-boiling solvent of growing importance

In surface coating formulations where active solvents are used, ethyl amyl ketone supplements the basic function of lower boiling ketones such as MEK and MIBK.

EAK has high solvency for surface coating materials, and exhibits superior blush resistance and good diluent tolerance for both aromatics and aliphatics. Its slow evaporation rate contributes to excellent flowout and prevents pinholing and bubbling in the coating film. Combined with MEK and MIBK, ethyl amyl ketone promotes better flow and gloss, and eliminates dry overspray.

EAK has found steadily increasing use in many popular surface coating formulations. It has been proved valuable in high-low thinners for automotive refinishing lacquers, silk-screen printing lacquers, and multicolor lacquers, and many types of protective coatings. Cellulose esters, vinyl polymers and copolymers, acrylics, and most synthetic and natural resins are soluble in EAK.

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SHELL

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 - —
Refd. 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l works lb. 43½- —
tanks, works lb. 40 —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ .31
c.l., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .31½ .32
tanks frt alld lb. 28 .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½ —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .61½ 62½
tanks works dlvd lb. 58 58½
1,4-Dioxane dms. c.l. works lb. .28¾ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .29¼ —
tanks works lb .27 —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dip oil (see fat acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs c.l., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamiae refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech. fused tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP. dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. 15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb. lots works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.l. US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60% dms. c.l., works 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks same basis lb. .12½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —

Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C No 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green FD&C No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.00
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green D&C No 5	lb.	15.65	-16 10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet D&C, No 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Yellow D&C No 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 ens	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1, cns	lb.	19.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No

20	Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb.	.89	- —
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
36	Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	- —
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	- —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	- —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	- —
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	- —
161	Orange	lb.	.94	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	- —
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	- —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	- —
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	- —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	- —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	- —
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	- —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	- —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	- —
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	- —
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	- —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	- —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	- —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No.

419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	- —
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	- —
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	- —
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	- —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	- —
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	- —
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	- —
596	Yellow brown K extra	lb.	1.26	- —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	- —
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	- —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	- —
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	- —
657	Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	- —
662	Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	- —
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	- —
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	- —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	- —
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.91	- —
749	Red BX	lb	4.76	- —
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	- —
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	- —
841	Safranine GF extra conc	lb.	4.11	- —
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	- —
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	- —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	- —
978	Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	- —
1034	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	- —
1078	Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	- —
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	- —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	- —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	- —
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No

1106	Blue RS double paste	lb	3.85 - —
1113	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.92 - —
1150	Olive R, Single paste dms. dlvd.	lb	1 42 - —
1151	Brown R single paste	lb	2.29 - —
1171	Indigo synthetic 20% paste	lb	.31 - —
1217	Orange RD double powder.	lb	4.60 - —
	p-4 Brown PG	lb	3.00 - —
	p-14 Brown EB	lb	2 16 - —
	p-24 Gray L	lb	2 08 - —
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62 - —
	p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb	2.48 - —
	p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1 70 - —
	p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	1.60 - —

Dyes coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd No

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1 06 - —
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1 70 - —
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81 - —
1078	Alizarin green CG	lb	3.53 - —
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81 - —
	Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46 - —
	Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03 - —
	Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61 - —
	Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52 - —
	Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02 - —
	Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95 - —
	Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32 - —
	Oil red N 1700	lb	1.76 - —
	Oil yellow ZG conc	lb	6.33 - —

Dyes coaltar spirit soluble 100 lb. dms. dlvd No

p-517	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62 - —
p-520	Spirit orange ZR conc	lb	5.87 - —
	Spirit black RB	lb	2 95 - —
	Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30 - —
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root bls	lb	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.35	- 1.37
Tanners bbls	lb	06	06½
Elm bark, grinding bls	lb	30	32
Powd., bbls. bxs	lb	45	—
Select, bundles	lb	75	—
	oz	48.25	-49 00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	-49.00
Endrin, tech. dms. dlvd 100% basis	lb	3.75	—
Eosine red toner bbls., works	lb	1 75	—
Ephedrine, syn. USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots	oz.	98	1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz lots	oz.	92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.62	.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.75
Powd. tins 100-oz lots	oz.	.62	.72
Epichlorohydrin dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.33	—

Ethyl Bromide

FOR HIGHER YIELDS

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

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1-Epinephrine—Ferric-Ammonium Oxalate

1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots gram .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz.87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill, Md, Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va lb. .14½ - .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax-free dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works, lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
Ethyl ether, ansolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½ - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½ - —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475 - .0523
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Ferric acetate, liq., 23°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
Sols., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½ - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .27½ - .29¼

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P. O. BOX 389
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.32½-	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms.	lb.	.27½-	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.76	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP cryst., bbls., dms	lb	09½-	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, bbls	gal.	4.00	- 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	4.80	—
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1450-	.1500
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1680-	.1730
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1300-	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150-	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.14	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.16	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	126.00	-128.00
Fishscrap, dom menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	122.00	-124.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib dms., kilo-lots or more	gram.	1.20	—
10% feed grade fib dms. 15 kilos or more	kilo.	86.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.0715-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	0450	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475-	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420-	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys. c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fll. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N J	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

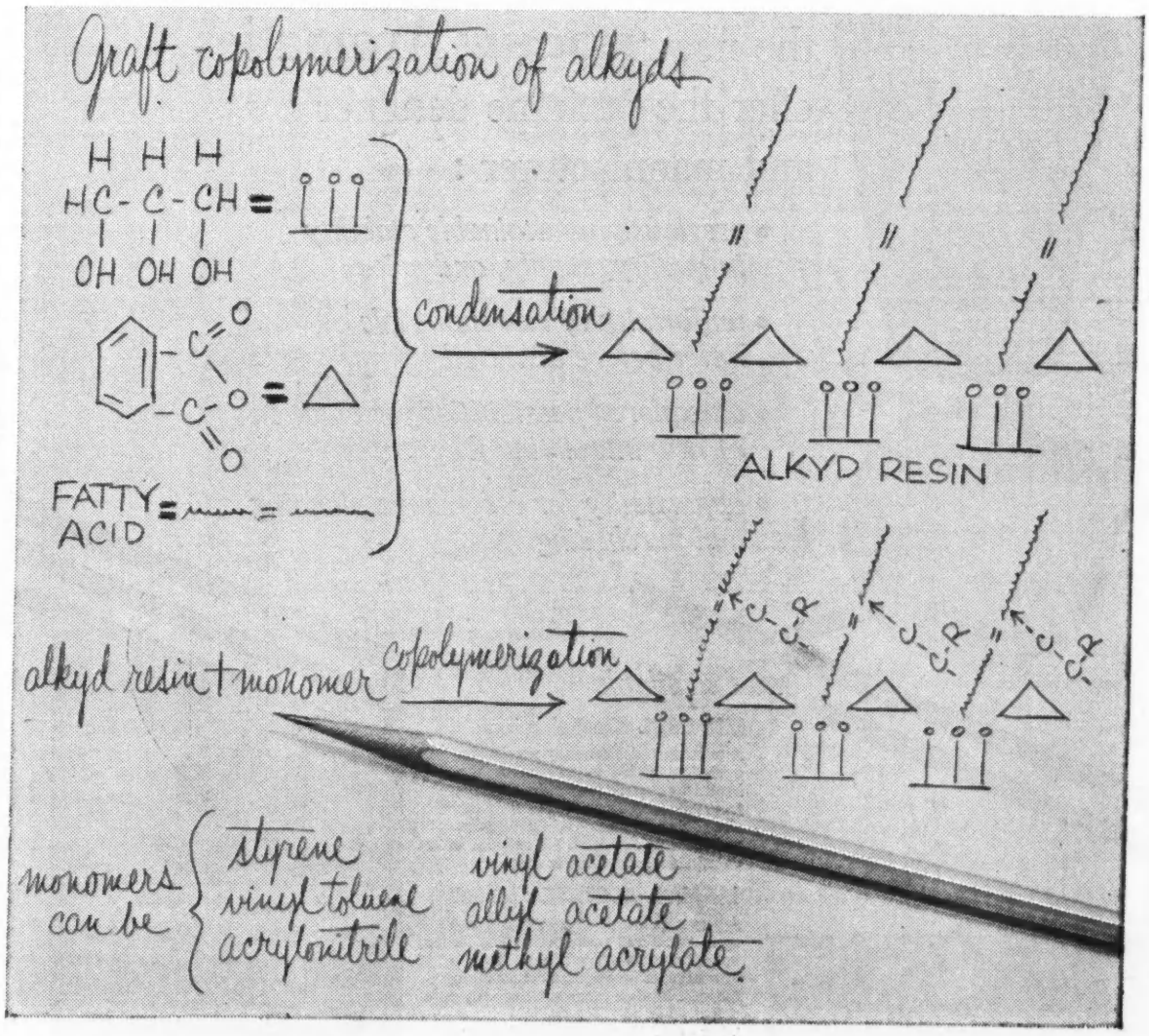
G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	- 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, domestic, bots	oz.	5.55	- 6.05
imp., bots.	oz.	3.75	- 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.85	- 3.15
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	16.25	-17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.25	-17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.55	- 2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	16.50	-18.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb.	5.75	- 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	14.75	—
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.71	—
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.70	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
dms l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.65	—

Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.16½-	—
Soapiye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15	—
Imp., nat., soapiye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.13½-	.14
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅞-	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾-	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn. dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97% powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Graphite, flake, No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb	29	31
Grease white choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	.08
Grease oil, No 1, dms., c.l.	lb	15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	16¾	18¾
extra winter, strained dms. c.l.	lb.	18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	19¼	21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb	19¾	—
dms., l.c.l	lb	20¾	22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.



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Glycerine alkyds, because they have less tendency to gel during cooking, permit far more flexibility in the condensation process. And the resulting copolymers are more soluble, have better clarity and do not haze as readily as those based on other polyols.

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Glycerine Producers' Association

295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

Grindelia Robusta Herb—Iron Oxide

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l...lb. .40 - .45
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - .48
Tech. grade, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiacwood oil, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York .. ton.17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls.....lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex .....gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works .....lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works.....lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex .....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex .....gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms .....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls .....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).

Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys....lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys.....lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd ..lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd .....lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l works lb.15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb 17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. 22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W .....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va.....lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 4.95 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots .....oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .53 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis..lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars.....lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. .....lb.16.00 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.30 - 2.33
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole.....lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.10.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —

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A purer material than any previously offered to the industry. Free from the impurities present in the linalool from natural sources. Contains no other alcohols or terpenes. Olfactorily pure and floral in character. No residual 'after odor.' Unusually stable in soap.

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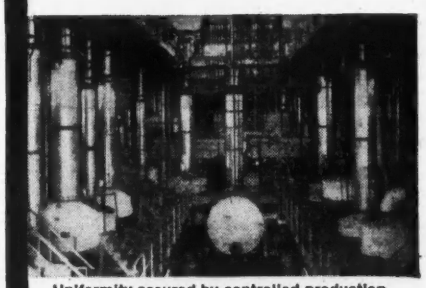
A very pure linalyl acetate containing no other esters and no terpenes. The Roche special process also precludes the formation of any other alcohols during the esterification process. Olfactorily pure and clean in odor. No residual 'after odor.' Unusually stable in soap.

GERANYL ACETONE 'Roche'
A completely new synthetic aromatic. Possesses a soft green odor with a rose note. A good base for synthetic lavender, geranium and rose bouquet. Stable in soap.

NEROLIDOL 'Roche'
Pure nerolidol. Light balsamic odor. Excellent fixative. Blends well with any perfume compound.



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Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa.			
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0675-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock	lb.	.05¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide yellow, nat. French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.0205-	.0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.54	.60
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.80	4.00
Isoniazid powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.73	—
450-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.34	.36
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.90	3.10
Twice rectified bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.43	—
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.36
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.23	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.17¼	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550-	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1425-	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788-	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838-	.2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888-	.2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938-	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038-	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138-	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188-	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2250-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.3600-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750-	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	12.35
USP, 85%, cyls	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible, bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21¼-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., mds., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1085-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.30½-	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l. works	lb.	.68	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	2.55
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord. bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	3.50	5.00
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50	8.50
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75	9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.05	—
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)			
Lead chloride dms	lb.	.45	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb.	.33	—
Lead metal prime pigs, New York.	lb.	.13	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1280-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075-	—
Lead naphthenate liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb	.21	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works,	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1545-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1560-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660-	—
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.35	—

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Unadulterated
California

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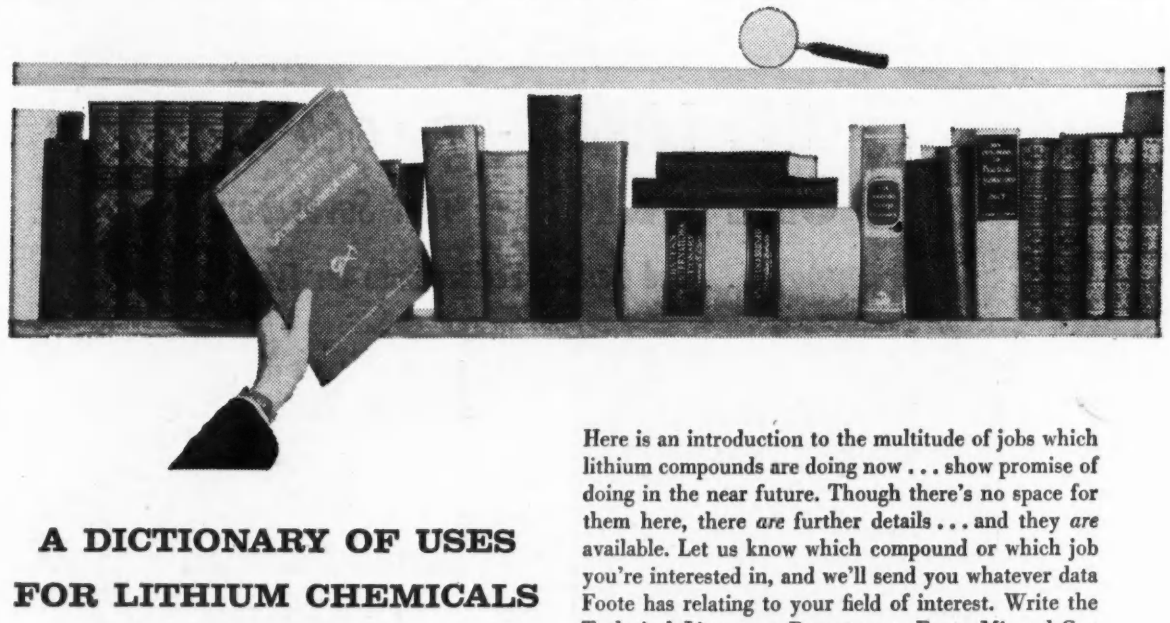
W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate liq., 15% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons, Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton. 22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis. ton. 23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.10 - 7.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.10 - 7.50
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots. lb. 68.00 - —
expressed lb. 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton. 50.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 44.00 -44.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1870- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1970- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1510- —
tanks, New York lb. .1660- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1700- .1710
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .2170- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2470- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .85 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs. lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 2.40 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 52% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs, works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25¼- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.



A DICTIONARY OF USES FOR LITHIUM CHEMICALS

past . . . present . . . future

Here is an introduction to the multitude of jobs which lithium compounds are doing now . . . show promise of doing in the near future. Though there's no space for them here, there *are* further details . . . and they *are* available. Let us know which compound or which job you're interested in, and we'll send you whatever data Foote has relating to your field of interest. Write the Technical Literature Department, Foote Mineral Co., 407 Eighteen West Chelten Building, Phila. 44, Penna.

absorbent (CO_2): lithium hydroxide
air conditioning: lithium bromide; lithium chloride; lithium chromate; lithium molybdate
baths (heat treating): lithium fluoride; lithium chromate
battery (alkaline electrolyte): lithium hydroxide monohydrate
catalyst (crystal formation, esterification): lithium carbonate
catalyst (polymerization; reduction): lithium metal
ceramic (enamels, frits, glazes, etc.): lithium carbonate; lithium chloride; lithium fluoride; lithium nitrate
ceramic (raw material) lithium carbonate; lithium fluoride; lithium hydroxide monohydrate; lithium borate
coating (lens): lithium fluoride
coating (welding rod): lithium carbonate
conductivity* (increasing of electrolytes, fused salts): lithium chloride
coolant: lithium chloride; lithium metal
corrosion inhibitor: lithium bichromate dehydrate
cosmetics: lithium stearate
crystals (optical): lithium fluoride
dehumidifier: lithium chloride
de-icer: lithium chloride
dispersing agent: lithium citrate
dispersion stabilizer (deflocculant, ceramic): lithium citrate
electrolyte: lithium hydroxide
explosive:* lithium chlorate; lithium nitrate; lithium perchlorate
fillers* (rubbers, plastics): lithium aluminum silicate
flux (ceramic): lithium fluoride
flux (soldering): lithium borate
flux (welding and brazing): lithium chloride; lithium fluoride
freezing point depressant: lithium chloride
fuel*: lithium hydride; lithium metal
grease: lithium hydroxide monohydrate; lithium stearates
heat (transfer medium): lithium chloride; lithium metal
mud* (oil well drilling conditioner): lithium phosphate
nuclear material*: lithium metal
oxidizing agent*: lithium bichromate dehydrate; lithium chlorate; lithium chromate; lithium perchlorate
pharmaceuticals (production of): lithium carbonate; lithium chlorate; lithium citrate; lithium metal
plating reagent: lithium citrate; lithium cyanide; lithium hydroxide
pyrotechnics*: lithium chlorate; lithium nitrates; lithium perchlorate
reducing agent: lithium hydride; lithium aluminum hydride; lithium borohydride; lithium metal
scavenger (metallurgical): lithium metal
solder (silver): lithium metal
suspension stabilizer: lithium citrate

* You may very well be the *first* to take advantage of this potential use for lithium compounds.

Foote MINERAL COMPANY

RESEARCH LABORATORIES: *Berwyn, Penna.*
PLANTS: *Cold River, N. H.; Exton, Pa.; Kings Mountain, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Sunbright, Va.*

LITHIUM CHEMICALS, MINERALS, METAL • STRONTIUM CHEMICALS • ELECTROLYTIC MANGANESE METAL • WELDING GRADE FERRO ALLOYS • STEEL ADDITIVES • COMMERCIAL MINERALS AND ORES • ZIRCONIUM, TITANIUM, HAFNIUM (IODIDE PROCESS)

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. . . lb. .38 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E . . . . ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms . . . . lb. .24 - —
Manganous gluconate, dms. . . . . lb. 1.84 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock. ton.64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock . . ton.52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. . . . . lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. . . . . lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. . . . . lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. . . . . lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs . . . . . lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. . . . . lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. . . . . lb. No stocks.
Mannitol com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms . . . . . lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works . . . lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots . . . . . gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld . lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. . . . . lb. 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms . . . . . lb. 6.14 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots . . . . . lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.225.00-230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works . . . lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd. . gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N J gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. . gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis . . lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn

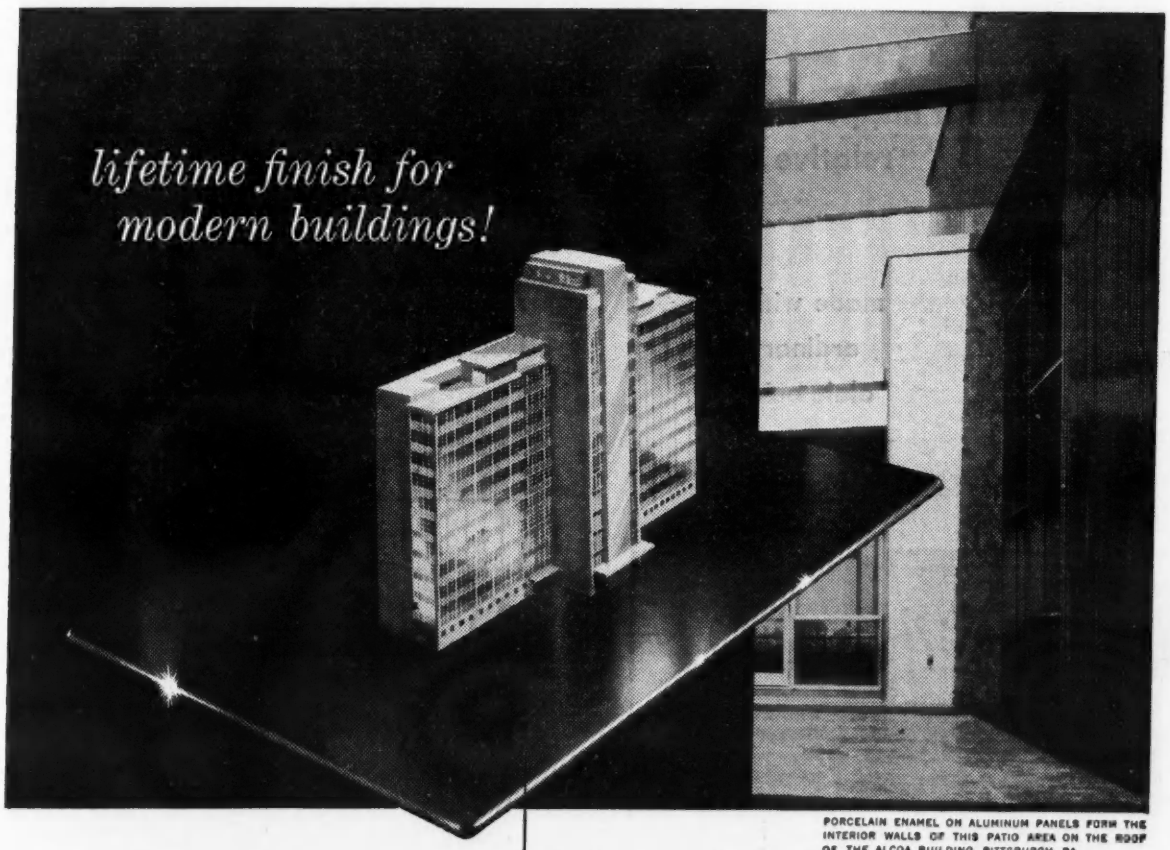
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E . . . . . gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E . . . . . gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E . . . . . lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E . . . . . lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. . . . . lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms . . . . . lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis . . . lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls. dlvd lb. other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate . . . . . lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms . . . . . lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity . . works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works . . lb. .21 - —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works . . lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works . . . . . lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots . . lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots . . lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —



PORCELAIN ENAMEL ON ALUMINUM PANELS FORM THE INTERIOR WALLS OF THIS PATIO AREA ON THE ROOF OF THE ALCOA BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Trona® Lithium Carbonate

helps make ARCHITECTURAL PORCELAIN ENAMEL hard and beautiful as glass—strong as the base metal

The lifetime finish of porcelain enamel makes it a versatile modern architectural material. Used as a tough, ceramic coating for architectural aluminum, porcelain enamel enables architects and engineers to take full advantage of the lightweight metal for dramatic structural and decorative purposes. It enhances color appeal, durability and ease of fabrication.

TRONA® Lithium Carbonate is used in the manufacture of commercial frit for ceramic coatings. It is a powerful fluxing agent, permitting the frit to melt at lower temperatures and contributing to improved adherence of the coating to the base metal. Li_2CO_3 is an important member of the family of TRONA chemicals designed always to provide the right beginning for end-product quality.

Other Trona chemicals at work in ceramics and glass—
Three Elephant® BORAX
technical, granular and powdered
BORIC ACID
technical
PYROBOR®
dehydrated borax technical
V-BOR®
refined pentahydrate borax
Trona®
SODA ASH
SALT CAKE

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LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK • ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO • PORTLAND (ORE.)
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Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc. t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c. higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 300-350 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .28 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .160 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13¼- .13¾
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, dom. refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .23 - .24
German, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25½- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

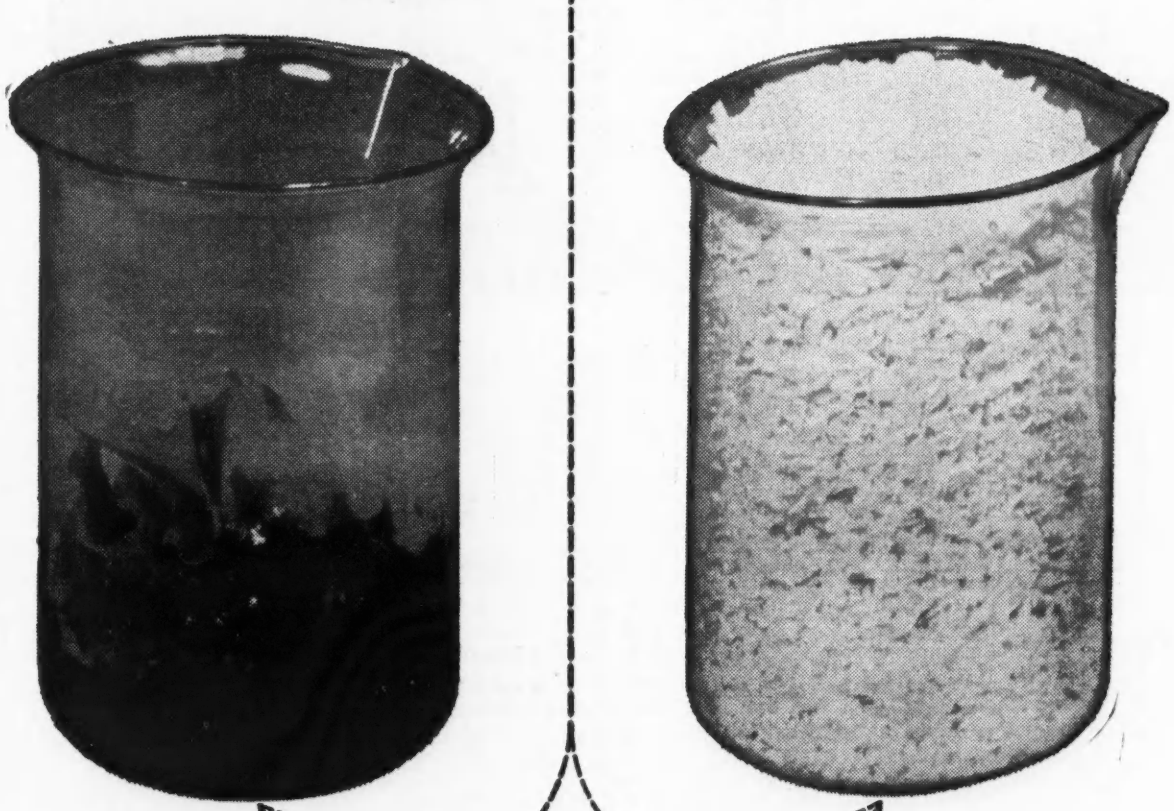
N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon Boston. gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .035 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 3-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).

What happens to soap held at 110° F. and 85% relative humidity for 6 weeks?

made with ordinary oleic acid —complete breakdown

made with Armour Neo-Fat® 94-04— still fresh as when first made



Neo-Fat 94-04 is a uniform, ester-free, low titer light-colored Red Oil. This oleic acid is able to withstand 18 months' storage at normal room temperature without rancidity or oxidation.

The uniformity, purity and product stability of all the Neo-Fats are important reasons why Armour is your one best source for all fatty acids.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Ill.
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2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Brosnner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works..lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. ..lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. ..lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms..lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity..gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity..gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots..lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots..lb.70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns..lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. ..lb. .80¾ - .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. ..lb. .40½ - .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works..lb. .32½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. ..lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. ..lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .32½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .33½ - .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. ..lb. .11½ - .12
Nikethamide, cbys. ..lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ..100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ..100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld..lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .37
18-20 cps. bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - .44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. ..lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald..unit. 1.24 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms..lb. 1.43 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 1oo-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs..lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs..lb. 2.00 - —
West Indian, bgs. ..lb. 1.97 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms. lb.13.50 -14.00
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb.13.50 -14.00
Nux vomica, bls..lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms..lb. .53 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex..gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .34½ - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. ..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks ..lb. .17⅞ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.lb. .21½ - .23¾
tanks ..lb. .18¾ - —
Single-dist., dms. ..lb. .20 - .22½
tanks ..lb. .17½ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..lb. .19 - .19½
Oleostearine, dms. ..lb. .14 - .14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs ..lb 22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots ..lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. ..lb. 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid..gal. 2.75 - 3.00
Olivine, crude, works ..ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ..ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works..ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns ..oz.19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns. ..oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns ..oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. ..lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns ..lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian cns., dms ..lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless bots ..lb.65.00 120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. ..lb. .70 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls. ..lb. .14 - —

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ..lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls ..lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers
Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
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Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.40	—
Extract, liq., No 1 bbls., l.c.l.,	lb	.19	—
Ouabain USP bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb	.65	.66
Refd., pure, bgs	lb	.72	.73
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.18½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.18¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb	.19¾	—
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld	lb	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns, 100 lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
cns, smaller lots, works	lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb	.1520	.1620
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms	lb	.15¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns	lb	5.50	6.00
Papain, African, bots	lb	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots	lb	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz to 100-oz lots	oz	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP cns	oz	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs	lb	.34	—
Spanish, bgs	lb	.32	.46
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb	.35	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls	lb	1.15	—
Chlorinated, kgs	lb	1.30	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb	.0710	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb	.0815	—
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb	.0815	—
130°-132°F, ASTM tanks, refy.	lb	.0815	—
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb	.0815	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb	.0815	—

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14	—

Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).

Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb	.11¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.13¼	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb	.167	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb	.182	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l.,	lb	.19	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.20	—
fib dms., smaller lots	lb	.21½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb	.14	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.15	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.11½	—
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			

Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	1.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	1.41	—

Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.44	.47
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.45	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms	lb	5.10	5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb	.90	—

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton	52.00	—
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb	.17	—
Refd., dms.	lb	.22¾	.23
tanks	lb	.20¾	—
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls.	lb	2.05	2.06
Dom. tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls	lb	1.32	—
Slow set, bbls	lb	1.35	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb	1.28	—
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0675	.0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0675	.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0775	.0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb	2.30	3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	23½	.30

Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.32	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.33	—

Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.14	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb	.25	—
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs	lb	.30	—
Japanese, hontaka, bgs	lb	.36	—
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs.	lb	.60	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb	.36	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb	No prices.	
White, Muntok, bgs	lb	.33½	—
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms	lb	.70	.75
Imp., USP, bls.	lb	.85	—
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb	4.25	4.75
Redist., USP, dms.	lb	4.50	5.00
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd	lb	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.15¼	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd.	lb	.12¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12¼	—
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.35	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.30	—

Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).

Peru balsam, dms.	lb	1.50	2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms	lb	2.05	3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb	.07¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.10½	—
tanks, refy	lb	.05½	—
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.06¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb	.04½	—
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb	.08¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.10½	—
tanks, refy	lb	.05⅞	—
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb	.08⅝	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.11	—
tanks, refy	lb	.06⅜	—
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.06¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb	.04½	—

Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb	.16½	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.17½	.19
tanks, works	lb	.14½	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb	.16	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.17	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.93	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	1.05	—
dms., same basis	lb	1.08	—
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.25	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.25	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	.18	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.16	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.17½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.15½	—
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.19½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.17½	—

TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS TODAY...THROUGH ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS

Basic raw materials for DETERGENTS that let the sun shine in!

Contemporary architecture calls for more and more glass—glass that must be kept crystal-clear the year around. Modern detergents are doing this cleaning job in office buildings, homes, display windows—and they're doing it better than ever before!

Every manufacturer of detergents should investigate Enjay Tridecyl alcohol, Tripropylene and Tetrapropylene—high-quality petrochemicals that can play key roles in the manufacturing process. These, and other Enjay petrochemicals, are making significant contributions in the manufacture of many new products for modern living.

The Enjay staff of highly trained technicians is ready to help you find new ways to new products through Enjay petrochemicals. Call or write for further information.

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Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation-Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.32	1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
fib. dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.95	—
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns.	lb	1.45	1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	3.45	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.42	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms. works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.30	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	76¼	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.30	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	1.15	1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14	1.45
Standard, dms	lb	1.10	1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)			
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos	lb.	3.00	3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Purit., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works.	lb.	.44	.46
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.23¾	.26
Pale, nubs, bgs.	lb.	.32½	.36
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phenoglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib. dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines, long-ton.		5.26	—
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton.		5.66	—
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton.		6.31	—
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis, long-ton.		7.31	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis, long-ton.		8.31	—

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., t.c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls. same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69	—

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.95	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb.	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43¼
dms., t.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.32¼	—
dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.17	—
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.25	—
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York	gal.	1.36½	—
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works	gal.	1.12	—
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York	gal.	1.23½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	2.45	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22	—
Piperadine, dist., dms. frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E	lb.	3.70	4.25

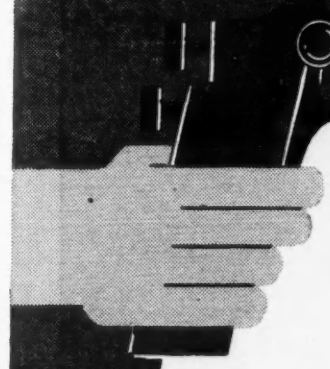
Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	77.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000	units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000	units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000	units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.20¼	—
Danish	lb.	.18½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran.,	dms lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—

CSC NITROPARAFFINS
as solvents in
VINYL COATINGS
offer 5 important advantages!

1. Lower Viscosity!
2. Higher Solids!
3. Slower Evaporation Rate and Better Flow!
4. Less Solvent Retention!
5. Reduced Odor Problems!



Studies at CSC's Lacquer Laboratories show that 2-Nitropropane and Nitromethane outperform the ketones in the preparation of vinyl spray formulations. Formulators can now take fullest advantage of the superiority of CSC Nitroparaffins in producing high-quality vinyl coatings.

High solids vinyl formulations prepared with 2-Nitropropane have good stability and show no tendency to gel during storage. 2-NP resin solutions are considerably lower in viscosity than mixtures based on medium-boiling ketones, allowing higher weights of solids in a given volume of lacquer and thus greater surface coverage.

The higher evaporation rates of the ketones normally used are serious handicaps leading to rapid setting up of films and poor flow. Flammability is a constant fire hazard. The slow evaporation rate of 2-NP and Nitromethane solutions produce good flow. The NP's have mild, agreeable odor and escape more rapidly when drying, eliminating odor problems. High flash points and low volatility are added safety features.

2-Nitropropane and Nitromethane are also excellent solvents for acrylics, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, and epoxy resins.

A CSC technical representative will be glad to work with you on your specific problems.

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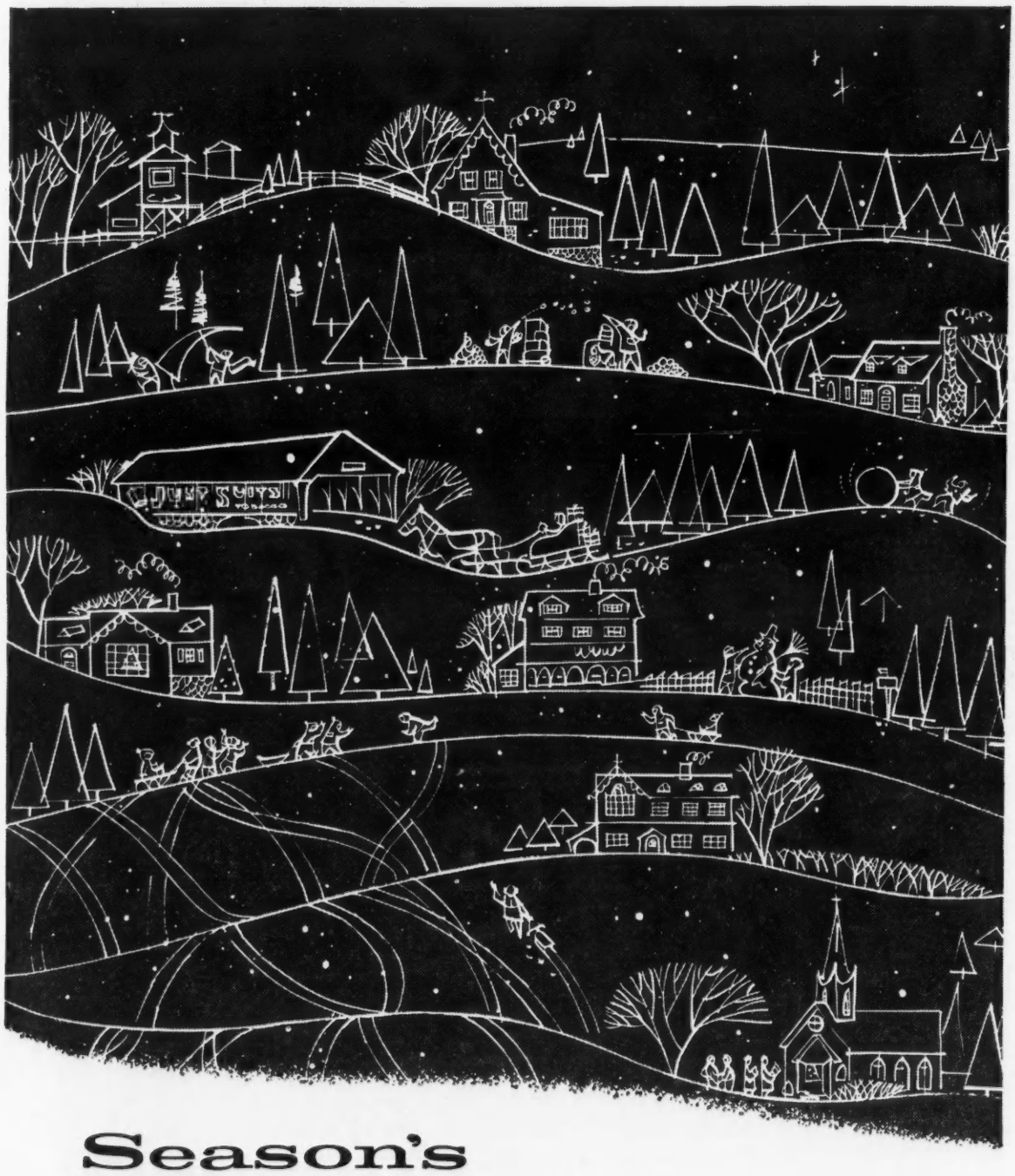
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½ .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 — —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, NF gran., bbls., dms lb .20 — —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb .21 .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —

Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .460 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½- .37
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .741 - .814
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —



Season's Greetings
From Witco and its Divisions...

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY — Chemicals for Rubber, Paints and Plastics
CONTINENTAL CARBON COMPANY — Furnace Blacks and Channel Blacks
ULTRA CHEMICAL WORKS — Synthetic Detergents and spray-dried Chemicals
EMULSOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION — Emulsifiers and Surface-Active Agents
PIONEER PRODUCTS DIVISION — Asphalts and Asphaltic Compounds

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .10871$ —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercitron extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns, 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns, 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns, 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks..... lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

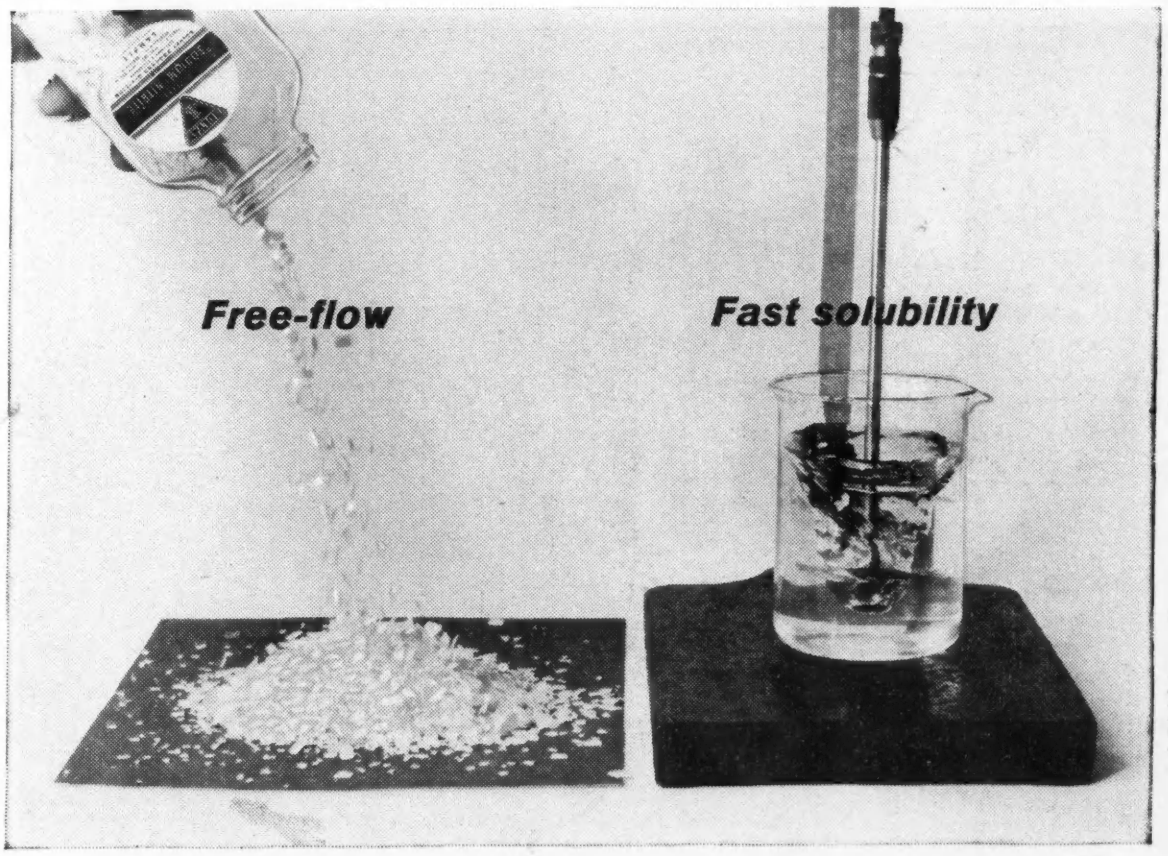
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots..... gram. 1.50 - 1.70
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald .... lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms. works..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 37.00 -39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, tib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble, bots, dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.35
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 - .90
Saffron Spanish USP, tins lb 45.00 —
Sage, Greek, bgs..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots..... lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst. 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ....100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l. ....100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .63 .66
East Indian, powd. fib. dms lb .75 .76
Sandalwood oil, cns..... lb. 12.00 -12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Senega root, bls..... lb. 2.65 2.70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms..... lb .50 .62
Nat., dom., dms..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms. smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.50 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms..... lb. .38 .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs.... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .27 - .28
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb lots..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 .41
lemon No 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 .35
TN, bgs. 10-bg lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼ 16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- 16½
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works .... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works .... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —



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Now—anhydrous U.S.P. sodium nitrite in SOLVAY's exclusive new *flake* form...designed to give you free-flow without substantially sacrificing rate of solubility. If you are looking for sodium nitrite that will store without caking and yet dissolve rapidly—be sure to specify Solvay *FLAKE* Sodium Nitrite. This time and labor saver costs you no more! Packed in 400-lb. fiber drums, 100- and 400-lb. steel drums, 100-lb. bags to meet your individual needs.

Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Soda • Calcium Chloride
Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform • Vinyl Chloride
Methyl Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Hydrogen Peroxide
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Aluminum Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals

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Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .89⅞- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅝- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅞- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅛- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.93 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½

Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP. XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26¼- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse. ton.148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34

This man helps move 175 carloads of caustic at a time

(He's a deck officer on the Marine Dow-Chem)

After a few terse commands from the bridge, the 18,000-ton *Marine Dow-Chem* glides silently into the night. With her cargo of vital chemicals the *Dow-Chem* plies her way to key Dow terminals. In her storage tanks there is enough caustic soda to fill 175 tank cars.

Typical of the foresighted Dow attitude of solving a problem before it arises, the *Dow-Chem* was commissioned in 1954 with an eye to the future needs of industry. Today, this specially equipped ship is an important part of our vast distribution system.

As demand increases, Dow will continue to lead the way in developing new methods to deliver caustic soda to your doorstep in any form or quantity. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich., Dept. AL 600A-3.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50

Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.35 - 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47°Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .593 - .652

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd E. ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - 10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —

Sorbitan tristearate fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39

Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots, works lb. 25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 23¼ - —
NF, reg. 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. 16 - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. 16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb 15 - —

Soybean meal 44% bulk, Decatur ton.44.00 - 44.50

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1615- .1630
tanks lb. .1415- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1565- .1585
tanks lb. .1365- —
Salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21⅛
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05⅛
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.90 - 4.50

NOW!

Cowles

DIETHYLTOLUAMIDE

(DETAMIDE 95)

Cowles is now on stream with the U. S. Army Quartermaster and Department of Agriculture discovery diethyltoluamide, claimed by scientists to be the best repellent yet for mosquitos, flies, chiggers and ticks.

Cowles DETAMIDE 95 (minimum assay meta isomer—95%) is in production now.

Cowles DETAMIDE 85 (minimum assay meta isomer—85%) will be available soon.

Highly resistant to perspiration and normal wear-off, Cowles DETAMIDE is a colorless liquid with a pleasant cosmetic fragrance.

Full technical information and prices upon letterhead request.

DETAMIDE 95 is packed in 5 gal. and 55 gal. drums—available one drum to a carload.

Cowles

ORGANIC CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

CHEMICAL COMPANY

Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sperm Oil—Tall Oil

Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1825-	.1830
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs	lb.	.32 -	.34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works	lb	.01¾	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	3.50
Squill, white bls	lb.	.16	.18
White, powd, bbls, bxs	lb	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.752 -	.762
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.01 -	1.02
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.946 -	1.440
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.82¾-	.83¾
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.004 -	1.024
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.36	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs.		7.51	- —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.48	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs.		7.63	- —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c per 100 lbs higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	06¼	—
Dom. Maine, bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¼-	09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14 -	.15
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.19½
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.19
Triple pressed, bgs.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¾
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16 -	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199 -	—
Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram	.0850-	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.84 -	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 -	—
dms, 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	48 -	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57 -	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.00 -	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88 -	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Styrax, USP, cs.	lb.	1.00 -	1.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Syn rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract	lb.	.1247-	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.25 -	1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62 -	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E.	lb.	.0885-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.84 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.65 -	.75
80-lb ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼-	.72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	kilo.	8.80 -	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	7.70 -	8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15 -	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms.	kilo.	5.50 -	6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
Powd., dms.	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.		16.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.		17.50	-18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo.	3.05 -	3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	3.79 -	4.20
powd., dms	kilo.	2.85 -	3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	14.12	-14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms.	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms.	kilo	5.50 -	5.85
microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	6.25 -	6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.	kilo	6.05 -	6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		2.45	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		3.30	- —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		2.90	- —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.		23.50	- —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.		25.00	- —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.		25.00	- —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos. long-ton.		24.00	- —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		5.15	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		6.50	- —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		4.75	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		4.45	- —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		4.65	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs.		4.70	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		2.55	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		3.80	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs.		2.65	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		3.90	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		4.40	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		5.55	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		2.85	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		4.10	- —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 -	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33 -	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.45	- —
tanks, works ton.		18.60	- —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works ton.		22.35	- —
98%, tanks, works ton.		23.50	- —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.		23.95	- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.		25.00	- —
40%, tanks, works ton.		29.00	- —
65%, tanks, works ton.		39.50	- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.		135.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.		130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton.		.90	- .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.90	- .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.		.98	- —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 2.75

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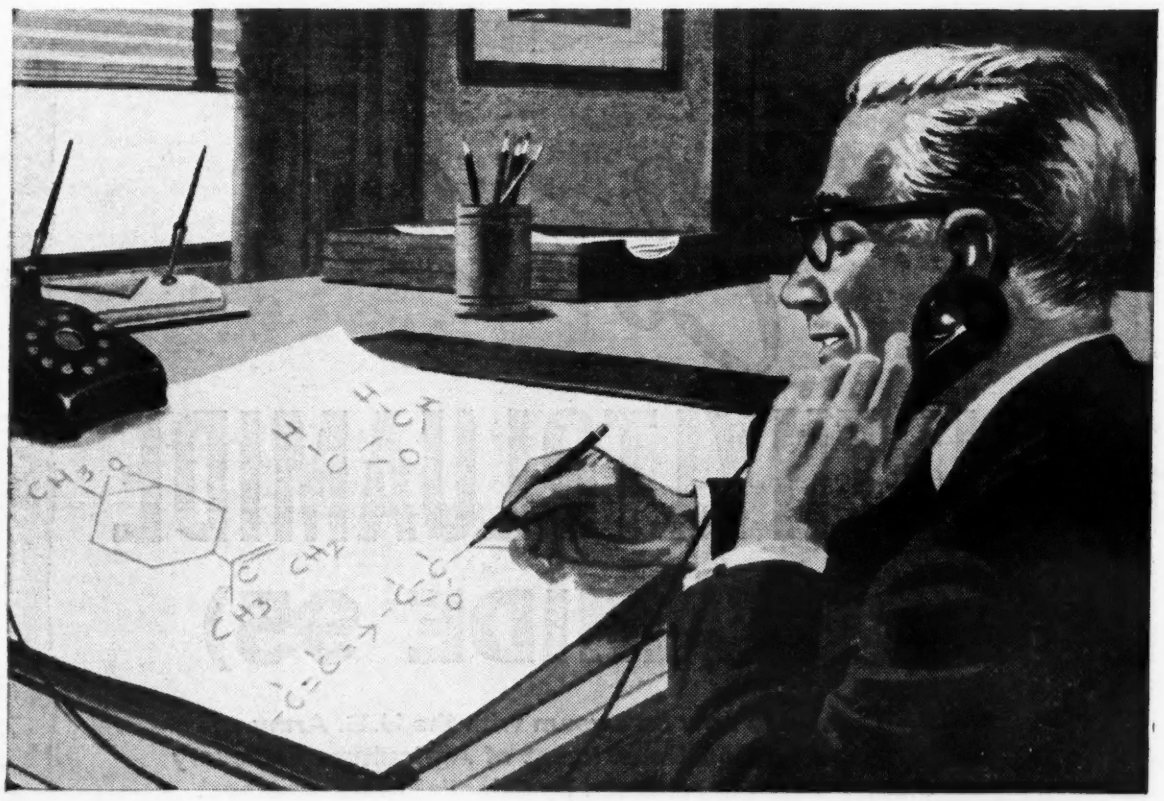
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 -	—
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29 -	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.		28.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.		31.00	-36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.		31.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.		34.00	- —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.		38.00	- —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.		33.00	-39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.		19.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.		37.00	- —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.		20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.07¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06



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Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.12½
tanks, works	lb.	.08½-	.10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 -	70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00 -	40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	.11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	.08½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¾-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	.07⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08⅛-	.08¼
Special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	.08⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¼-	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	4.75 -	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	5.50 -	—
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06 -	2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96 -	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.12 -	.13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.49 -	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½-	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51 -	—
Imp., bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70 -	—
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾-	—
Extra, dms.	lb.	.41 -	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60 -	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53 -	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75 -	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70 -	—
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots.	gram.	.68 -	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½-	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.73 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33 -	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.35 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50 -	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00 -	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50 -	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75 -	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90 -	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65 -	—
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	40.00 -	—
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.	kilo.	42.00 -	—
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	40.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72 -	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74 -	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10 -	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works,	lb.	6.40 -	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00 -	—
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.35 -	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 -	—
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots	kilo.	450.00 -	500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	2.10 -	—
white, cns	lb.	2.20 -	—
Tech., white cns	lb.	.40 -	1.85
Thymol, fib dms	lb.	2.60 -	3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms.	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.92¾-	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)			
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	09¼	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l	lb.	09	—
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00 -	—
8 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ton.	205.00 -	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00 -	—
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls.	lb.	5.55 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½-	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10 -	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.81 -	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	91.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	166.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots.	kilo.	148.00 -	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.	kilo.	134.20 -	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots.	kilo.	122.00 -	—
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	30.50 -	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40 -	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.29½-	—
Birmingham, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Cleveland, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29½-	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31 -	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.32 -	—
Philadelphia, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Pittsburgh, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal.	.29½-	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29½-	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29½-	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.32 -	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.31 -	—
Baytown Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.29½-	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.31 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.31 -	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.32 -	—
Wood River Ill.	gal.	.32 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l	lb.	.90 -	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00 -	—
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78 -	—
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. works	lb.	.70 -	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92 -	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70 -	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70 -	—

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2,4-Tolylenediamine—Vinyl Methyl Ether

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .97 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
Powd. fib dms., same basis lb 1.00 —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l., works lb .22 - —
dms l.c.l. t.l.l. works lb 29 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 4.25 4.50
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP powd. bbls. lb 1.25 1.38
Triacetin dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½ —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. 43¼ —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks same basis lb. 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .4½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E, of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .25¼
tanks, New York lb. .23¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¾ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.00 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 3.15 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms lb. .28 45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs. c.l. works lb. .07 .07¾
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.45 —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb 09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon tins lb 8.35 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb 8.25 8.50
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 .13
Vinyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 7.5cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Christmas lives in the joy and satisfaction of the giver...

...and in the delight and thankfulness of those who receive

Almost everybody remembers to make Christmas Seals a part of his giving... because they give the greatest gift of all, health, life itself, to so many.

How about you?

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Buy and use Christmas Seals

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.34 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .16 • —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
gram.215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials.
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.74.50 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. 0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .34 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
Cryst. 56°-53°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 —
Dry, USP 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .47 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .6 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb .18 • —

Yellow Pigments

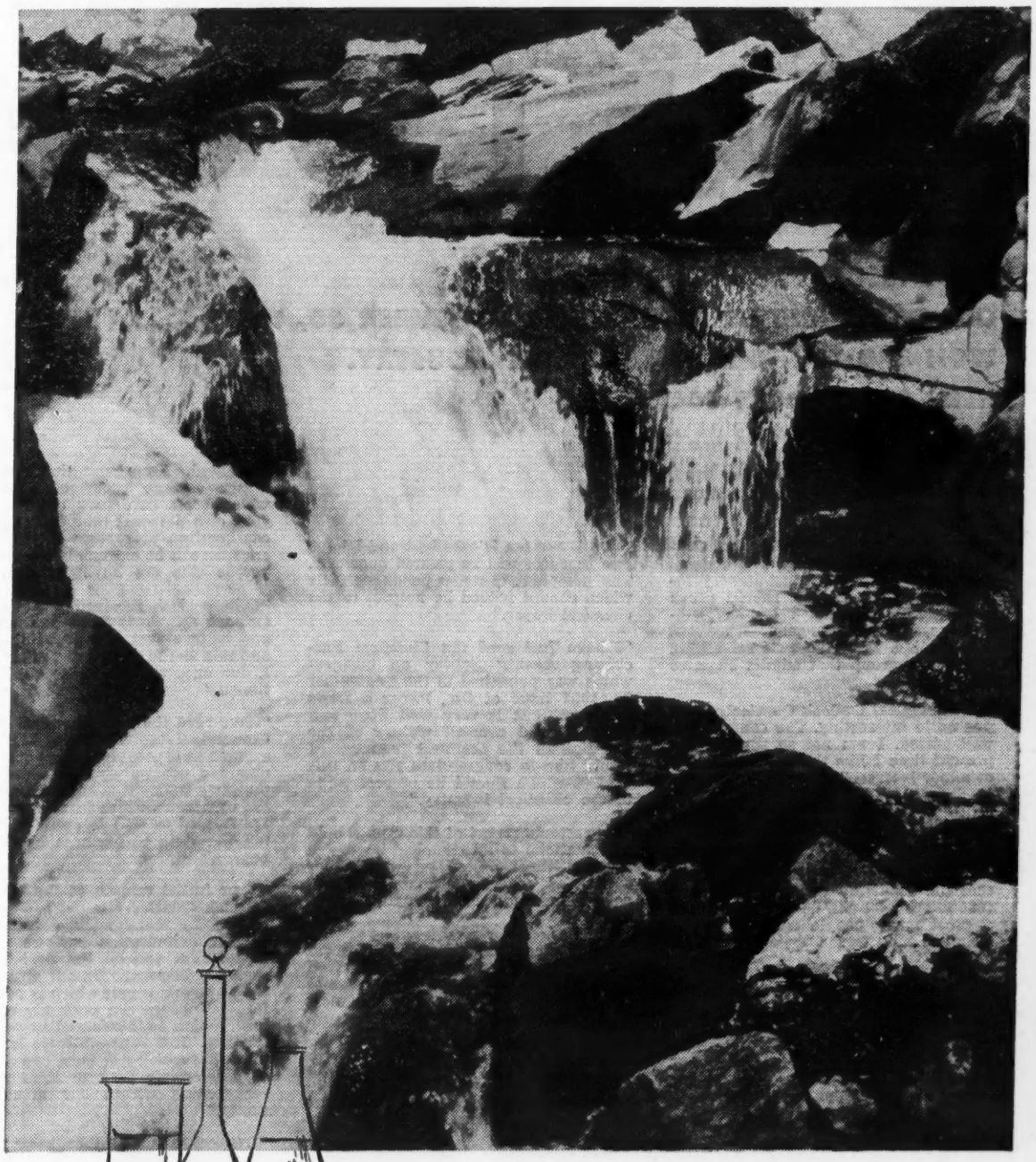
Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .42 .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 • —
bgs. 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works, lb. .40 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. 42 • —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 • —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 • —
Zinc chloride tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 • —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.20 • —
gran., fib dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs.11.45 • —
fib dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 • —
Prime western slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld lb. .30 • —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —

—Continued on page 45



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Any ~~FIRST~~ QUARTER 195

WHEN YOU KNOW VIEWPOIN

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK

Chemical Indu
Collaboration w Oi
CHEMICAL OUT –
Queries Large- me

FIRST ISSUE WAS SECTION II
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1957 . . .
WON SPONTANEOUS FAVOR FROM INDUSTRY.
HERE ARE TYPICAL COMMENTS:

From letters to the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents . . .

"Have just read the new Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue of the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. Found it very interesting, and believe it should prove most useful. Cannot offer any suggestions for improvement—excellent presentation. It certainly is refreshing to see one group that admits business is good."

"The Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue was quite interesting. The content was well edited. I am not so sure at the present time I like the size but that is of minor interest."

"I have just read the report of the Chemical Purchasing Agents' Survey on business conditions which was published in the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter for September 30, 1957. I felt that the reporting was well done and that the project will be of real value to a great many people working in the chemical industry."

"It is our opinion that this 'Chemical Outlook' will be very useful to us, and we look forward to receiving this report as a regular quarterly addition to the above magazine."

"Its first issue is very interesting and I believe will be helpful. I am looking forward to the following issues."

"The publication had been examined carefully by our interested buyers. Their reaction was completely favorable. This is a clear-cut, easily read report and forecast which should be of real value to chemical buyers."

"The September 30 issue of Chemical Outlook from the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter certainly is a welcome addition to the services that OPD offers. I would, however, suggest that we keep a score card listing the purchasing agent's price predictions of this so that we could have some measure of our efficiency on clairvoyance. This perhaps could be published to members of your committee at a later date."

"I feel that the Chemical Outlook bulletin enclosed with the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter is excellent and I hope also that this will be printed quarterly. The pamphlet contains pertinent facts which should indeed be helpful to the chemical buyer."

"I have just read the Chemical Purchasing Agents' Survey on business which was published in the September 30, 1957 issue of Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. It is very well done and gives a good over-all picture of the situation in the chemical industry. I would like to congratulate you on this project which should be of real value to the chemical industry."

"A quarterly report of this type should be beneficial to all chemical buyers in keeping them posted on what other companies are currently doing in regard to inventory levels, buying policy, etc."

"Please accept my congratulations for the market survey which the Chemical Industry Buyers Group has recently published. We have all found this most interesting and have heard compliments on it from all sides."

"I think that your joint effort with Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter in publishing a quarterly chemical outlook as used by the chemical industry's purchasing agents is a fine idea, and I congratulate your group upon its undertaking. When I picked up the first issue it had such great interest that I could not put it down until I reached the last page and I daresay that many others have had this same experience. As you pointed out in your introduction, the great value of the report lies in the fact that you have canvassed a substantial number of purchasing agents, and I do not know how one could get any closer to the heart of our economic system than that."

"I personally have read the initial chemical outlook published in the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter of September 30, 1957. For an initial issue, I believe it has been very well prepared and presented. I am sure that your committee can be proud of the results which I am sure took quite a bit of your own personal time to develop. A continuation of reports of this type I am sure can be extremely helpful to all people who are buying chemicals."

"I have just received the Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue of the OPDR, and believe that it would be a useful addition to the other tools of our trade. I, for one, would like to see it continued."

"Have read the first Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue with great interest inasmuch as it provides an opportunity to obtain a concise opinion of others in the same field. It is important to know the climate in which inventory policies are formed as well as opinions regarding the state of business by chemical buyers."

"Your initial release of the 'Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue' has been reviewed by many management people in this organization and we wish to compliment you on the usefulness of such a publication. In our appraisal of the economic trends which is related to forecasting, we can certainly use such information as is released in your publication. If it is possible, we would appreciate receiving at least two copies of each quarterly issue as it is released for routing within our management group."

"Our congratulations on your first issue of the Chemical Survey in conjunction with the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. This publication shou'd fill a very definite need for some of us smaller chemical buyers."

"This booklet does offer some interesting information for buyers in the Chemical field."

From letters to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter . . .

"After reading your copy of section two of the new Chemical Outlook Report, the only possible conclusion that can be drawn in my opinion is that this publication can be 'nothing but helpful' to any person involved with the purchasing of chemicals. This statement could be broadened to read, any person involved with the chemical industry. The presentation of this report makes for fast, factual reading."

"Just a quick line to tell you that I think your 'combo' with the National Association of Purchasing Agents represents a bullseye of the first water and you have my sincere congratulations."

"I have examined thoroughly the Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue and wish to compliment you on providing a thorough, worthwhile analysis. Of particular interest to me were the sections **Influence of Imports** and **Prices.** This type of information certainly assists in keeping abreast of a rapidly changing situation."

"This reporting of the thinking of informed purchasing people makes a substantial contribution to industry knowledge. In my own case it will be a help in planning sales effort and advertising expenditures."

"Your September 30 Chemical Outlook was indeed interesting and, in my opinion, should be given saturation distribution to security analysts and the financial press. Maybe it could help to stem the sell-off which is playing hob with the price of Chemical stocks."

"A word of congratulations for your new 'Chemical Outlook.' I think this is a job that sorely needs doing, and your outfit is to be commended for taking it on."

"I should think that would be a good addition to your publication."

"You have put together something which can be of real interest to the chemical buyer and I am sure that most of them will read every word of every issue."

"I am delighted at the form and content of the first Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue."

MARKET POTE

"That rep formative.

"Survey w However, details we the divers ditions wit in busines products, value."

"Thorough commenda gard of pu

"I thought ber 30th Reporter, Quarterly and instru ble and, I to your au

"I think t Quarterly 1957 conta tion. It done a ve chemicals

From rep interviews

"That Ch smart idea

"Both indi a welcome pointed o usually w angle and on the op felt that t in compili matter fr sources in pages. B would pr contributo familiar v tives."

LESS PUZZLING...

OF CHEMICAL BUYERS!

Buyers Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents in Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter is Set to Provide Quarterly Issue of — Based on a Continuing Nationwide Survey, which Periodically me Buyers of Specific Chemicals.

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DEC. 30th

CHEMICAL BUYERS WILL TELL YOU WHAT THEY SEE COMING FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1958

When you read the Dec. 30th Outlook Survey, please remember: All opinions expressed are the buyers' own. A committee of the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of NAPA spent months in selecting the volume buyers of the materials covered in the questionnaire forms. The committee circulated the forms to these selected buyers. They removed all personal identification before delivering the filled-out forms to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OPD's part in collaborating was only the compiling, summarizing, reporting and printing. **Basic utility** of the survey is heightened by the security this gives that the opinions you read are those of a definite group and not those of a cross-section of the readership of a publication. Entire emphasis is on the opinions being the buyers' own whether or not they reflect OPD's ideas.

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A company subscription copy of OPD more often than not has to serve the chemical market information needs of a number of your executive associates. This created a problem, frankly, with the September 30th issue of the Chemical Outlook Section. Many who were high on the reader list "swiped" the Section II . . . did not pass it on. Please! If you want personal copies for yourself and/or others . . . Clip, Fill, and Mail this coupon. We'll send them while our supply lasts.

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Volume 172 **December 16, 1957** **No. 25**

Government Shifts Proposed

As a first step toward the application of President Eisenhower's idea on the reapportionment of special—extraordinary or modern—governmental functioning, now largely performed at the federal level, the Joint Federal-State Action Committee has suggested six areas in which shifts from federal to state or local financial aid should be made. They embrace (1) vocational educational programs in agriculture, home economics, trades and industry, and distributive operations; (2) practical nurse training programs; (3) sewage treatment; (4) local natural disasters; (5) promotion and regulation of the peaceful use of atomic energy; (6) local urban renewal planning. In compensation for their assuming of the suggested functions, the committee proposes that the states be given a 40-percent share of the 10-percent federal tax on local telephone calls.

The joint committee, composed of ten state governors and seven federal administrative officials, declares that its recommendations are not intended to reduce in scope or effectiveness the programs with which they have to do, but come out of its consideration whether certain functions can "logically be assumed at the state and local level and can be carried on with even greater effectiveness." It is of the opinion that the "diversity of local needs requires action whenever possible at the state and local level."

Most of the recommendations by the joint committee have to do with matters of assistance in the promotion of public services. The one which has to do with atomic energy obviously has a direct bearing upon industrial operations. Of more direct import in that direction at this time is that part in the suggestion on sewage treatment which calls upon the states to "see to it that industrial waste is treated by the industries responsible." Federal aid for such projects would be dropped.

It is estimated by the committee that the states' share of the telephone excise would amount to about $148,000,000 a year. It would be wise for business to get data on what the state in which it is located would get as its share of the tax. It is obvious that the federal collections differ widely among the several states; so, therefore, would the state's share in the cost of such functioning as it might assume. There is no suggestion that the federal government help out in such circumstances, other than with reference to relief for local natural disasters. In that case, the suggestion is that the states assume a minimum share of the cost—but that there be no federal assistance unless a state's annual expenditures for that purpose exceed a minimum based on its income level, the suggested minimum ranging from $250,000 for the seven least wealthy states to $3,000,000 for the four richest.

Application of some of the committee's suggestions would require congressional action with reference to existing laws. There is also a possibility of congressional hookup because of the interest in federal-state relations which is being taken by the house subcommittee on governmental operations. That committee has not had anything to say officially about the proposals of the joint committee, which has no legislative aspect, but some of its members have lauded some of them.

Because the activities of both groups are wholly governmental and private interests have not been offered a hearing, business should do something toward getting—perhaps by way of the congressional group—at least a word, if not a hand, in on the plans of the joint committee to go on with consideration of other areas of functional shifting and sources of the consequently shifted financial needs. There is a feeling in some federal governmental circles that the states can get better results for less money if they handle their own programs. But, even if that be generally true, it will not be true with reference to every state. So, this question arises —Are the taxpayers of each state going to have anything to say on the nature and the extent of its assumption of activities which have been and are being largely or wholly financed, regulated, or performed by the federal government.

Two Tries Toward Trade

Today is a big day in two aspects under the currently imperative criterions of world conditions. For one thing, it marks the beginning of the summit conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. For another, it is the date of the first meeting of the advisers of one of the members of the President's trade policy committee.

There is still much doubt whether the economic aspects of perturbing world affairs will get at the NATO conference even the minimum consideration which they demand. There is reason to be doubtful that any aspect of those affairs will get the attention there which it deserves. Even though there is a better opportunity in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for adequate proper handling of world problems with which it primarily has to do than there is in the broader reaches of the United Nations, any stretching of the NATO scope of interest and concern is difficult to the verge of impossibility. There is too much strain in the relations among the neighboring members of the organization; too much jealousy and rivalry; too much insistence upon getting recognition on most unstable bases and under most inadequate, even inefficient, capabilities—with consequent overdone reliance upon the United States.

There are economic resources among the NATO members sufficient to meet the challenge of declared communistic purposes and programs of destructive competition, more than sufficient to remedy the neglect of needy nations as sharers in the world markets, a neglect which does more to promote the communistic economic success than does any of the promotive efforts therein.

Business can have no direct participation in the NATO conference. It cannot expect those who are thinking only in terms of missiles to give anything like due consideration to world needs in terms of market baskets, in spite of the great ability of the NATO secretary-general in that direction. Hence it is that, for business, the bigness of today lies in its Washington event, not in that in Paris.

It is in Washington that the World Trade Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce about ten days ago, will get into action. That committee, designed to advise the Department of Commerce on how to promote international trade, travel, and investment, is composed of sixty business executives representing big and little businesses in twenty-four states and the District of Columbia.

It is to be assumed that those businessmen will listen to other businessmen; will, in fact, be very glad to hear from other businessmen who have something to suggest in the direction of the promotion of international trade, travel, and investment. It is to be hoped that there will be a broad and earnest demonstration of desires to make such contributions. The real needs in world relations today are not in missiles or moons; they are in money, markets, and mutual understanding. Those are needs which must be met by business.

What the 'Veep' Said

Those who heard, or have read, what Vice-President Nixon said in his after-dinner talk to the convened members of the National Association of Manufacturers can appreciate why he has been said by observers of world affairs to be almost alone in this country in his recognition of the economic threats of Soviet world activities. Mr. Nixon certainly was more an economist than a politician in what he had to say to the manufacturers. For example—as must reading and heeding for every business executive: "The purpose of our aid is not to buy the friendship of these countries. We aid them in order to toughen their economic and political fiber to a point where they can be independent of any foreign domination—including our own."

"Our program of loans and technical aid to these countries is as essential to our survival as the production of missiles and aircraft. I do not suggest that these programs alone will accomplish our objective. In the long run the primary and preferred source of capital for newly developing countries should be private investment rather than government loans and grants. That is why our new development loan fund will be channeled into private investment where possible . . . Trade is essential to the cause of peace. In. Cordell Hull's words, 'Either goods will cross borders or soldiers will.' World tensions will not be eased until the flows of trade minimize the traditional fears and jealousies of nations. Trade is essential in keeping our allies. Trade is essential to our own economy."

Tariffs and trade agreements, common markets and unbalanced international trade are some of the things that businessmen should have more and better information about. There is too much of a trend in the direction of views of certain delvers in matters of import-export policy that the trade agreement program is "one of the worst jumbles of complexities that this country has ever contrived in its history"; too much also in the opposite direction for repeal of the national security provision intended to safeguard "defense" industries.

There is a middle road. OPD has mentioned it on several occasions. Mr. Nixon pointed to it when he said "Trade cannot be a one-way street."

Washington Talks It Over

State Department Takes the Wraps off the Administration's Recommendations for Renewal of Trade Agreements Law.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Details of the administration's recommendations for renewal of the trade agreements law have now been made public by the State department. Designed to soften some of the opposition in congress against giving the administration too large a blank check to reduce tariffs, and to put us in a better bargaining position in the formative years of the European Common Market, the recommendations are:

1. It is proposed that authority to enter into trade agreements be extended for five years with new tariff reduction authority given to the President to reduce any rate of duty existing on July 1, 1958:

(a) By 5 percent of the duty annually for five successive years. However, as an alternative, he could reduce a duty by this same total amount over a three-year period if no yearly reduction exceeded 10 percent of the duty.

(b) By three percentage points ad valorem, without any yearly reduction exceeding 1 percentage point.

(c) By 50 percent ad valorem if an existing duty is in excess of that amount. In such cases not more than one-third of the total reduction could be made in any one year.

2. All safeguards for American industry contained in the present law would be continued. In addition, increased authority will be sought to raise duties to remedy threatened or actual serious injury to domestic industries when found necessary after escape clause investigations. The President would be authorized to raise the duty in such cases to 50 percent above the rate of duty in effect on July 1, 1934 (instead of 50 percent above the lower duties of July 1, 1945, as in existing law).

3. Authorize the immediate investigation of escape clause proceedings after peril point investigations disclose that existing rates of duty threaten or cause serious injury, rather than delaying such investigations until after the President has sought to negotiate increases in duty with foreign countries.

The administration is hopeful congress will grant these requests. The next five years will be of critical significance because of the intensified challenge of Russia to the markets of the world, and the formulation of the European Common Market by Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in which only the products of non-member countries will be subject to tariff restrictions.

Paint in Missile Plans

Paint seems to be finding a very definite place in the country's ballistic missile defense plans. In addition to protecting against the weather, it is also needed to reflect sun rays and prevent heat distortion of delicate equipment used in tracking flying objects.

Importance of paint for this purpose was discovered in the assembling of the new long range radar at Millstone Hill, Westford, Mass., being used for tracking the Russian sputniks. This huge affair is a ninety-ton network of metal, shaped like a cereal bowl eighty-four feet in diameter and mounted on a white painted tower ninety feet high.

Scientists explained that such precision is required for the apparatus that they had to take precautions against even the minute bending of the tower that could be caused by uneven heating from the sun's rays. Paint that strongly reflects sunlight away from the tower provided the answer to the problem.

ODM Watching Oil

Industries depending on oil to fuel their furnaces will have a keen interest in what the Office of Defense Mobilization may do in regards to imports. The agency is eying imports of residual and calling on importers for monthly statements of actual and planned imports.

It isn't likely that anything will be done overnight to tighten the supply line for consumers and maybe nothing ever will come of the ODM checking. But the agency is under pressure from the coal producers to watch imports of residual closely to discover if they move up as imports of crude move down or hold steady under the voluntary crude oil import plan.

Under the national security clause of the trade agreements law, the President can put imports under quotas whenever they threaten injury to a domestic industry essential to national security. ODM is watching imports of residual under this Presidential authority.

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical producers don't hold much hope for improvement in business during the balance of the year. In fact, they feel it will dwindle even more by the first quarter. What optimism there had been earlier about new car production had pretty well petered out by last week. This was due to the fact that auto companies have actually curtailed output and laid off workers at a time when they should be going full tilt. As a consequence, steel output stumbled below 70 percent of capacity, and was lower even than during the corresponding week in 1954.

Lithium hydroxide was slashed sharply last week. Carbonate is slated for a cut January 1. Solid rocket fuel oxidizer ammonium perchlorate has also been cut.

Mounting cost-price squeezes have accounted for the increasing of prices for some boron and barium chemicals on January 1. There may be a boost in sulfur by that time, some domestic producers think, but it was pointed out that it is hard to get prices back up when they have so recently been reduced.

The borax and boric acid producers by last week were unanimous in their move to increase prices on January 1. The rises were due largely to increased costs of fuel and labor.

Nonferrous metals remained generally very weak. Moves continue to be made in the direction of limiting production and imports of some of the metals. Latest move was by the International Tin Council, which plans to curtail exports of tin from producing countries.

Thallium and thallium sulfate were cut sharply last week, to stimulate research toward new applications.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended December 7 at 88.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 86.0 percent for the previous week, and 99.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Jan. 1 Price Changes

Advanced

Barium carbonate, $5 per ton.
Barium chloride, l.c.l., $5 per ton.
Barium sulfide, $5 per ton.
Boric acid, $4.50 per ton
Borax, anhyd., $4.50 per ton
Decahydrate, $2.50 per ton
Pentahydrate, $3 per ton

Reduced

Lithium carbonate, tech., 6c. per lb.

Price Trends

Advanced

Stannic oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Tin, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Ammonium acetate, 1c. per lb.
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, 20c. per lb.
Silver, ¼c. per lb.
Thallium metal, $5 per lb.
Thallium sulfate, $3 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
103.38	103.68	103.89	102.35

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Boric—A third producer has joined the other two in scheduling increase in boric acid effective January 1. This completes the field. Prices will be increased $4.50 per ton for all grades.

The industry pointed out that the move was made in order to defray higher production costs, particularly in fuel and labor, which have been steadily accumulating since the last price change.

Sulfuric — Steel production slumped below 70 percent of capacity-last week. Rayon and fertilizer do not look too good, either, at present, sellers admit. Business continues spotty.

Despite recent firming in the Mexican sulfur market, and possibility of future price increases in domestic sulfur, producers indicate they will continue prices unchanged for the first quarter of 1958.

Steel output last week slipped to 1,777,000 tons, or 69.4 percent of capacity. Last year at this time, American Iron and Steel Institute put production at 2,522,000 tons, or 102.4 percent of 1956 capacity.

Last week's estimated figure was lower even than that for the corresponding week in 1954, when output was 1,950,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Ammonium Acetate—A producer has decreased the price of technical ammonium acetate to 40c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. This is a reduction of 1c. per pound.

Ammonium Perchlorate—A producer cut the basic price from 38.7c. per pound down to 34 cents last week. Ammonium perchlorate is used as an oxidizer in solid rocket fuels.

Barium Chemicals—Carbonate is slated for a $5-per-ton advance, effective January 1. This would bring the price to $111.50 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $126.50 per ton, less carlots, same basis.

Chloride has been slated for a $5-per-ton advance in less carlots. This would make anhydrous $196 per ton, bags, less carlots, works, freight equalized, and crystal, $8 per hundred pounds, same basis.

Barium sulfide will be lifted to $100 per ton, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $110 per ton, less carlots, same basis.

Borax—The last remaining producer of borax said it would advance its prices on various grades in accord with announcements made earlier by two other producers.

Effective January 1, anhydrous is slated to be boosted to $87.50 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; granular decahydrate, $47.50 per ton, same basis, and granular pentahydrate, $63 per ton, same basis.

Chlorine—Some in the trade think business is running at about 1954 levels. This is considerably below actual business done during the final quarter of 1955 and 1956.

Furthermore, producers are not too optimistic about possible demand during the first quarter of 1958. They feel there is little likelihood of improvement during the first half of next year, in fact.

Copper Sulfate—Agricultural demand is starting to improve in the south. Industrial inquiry is about steady at present. Prices are unchanged, along with primary producers' copper.

All segments of the copper sulfate producing industry operated at reduced rates in October, as compared with September, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Production in October, 4,160 tons, decreased 29 percent from September's 5,828 tons. Shipments in October, 4,452 tons, were higher than production, but declined 16 percent from September's 5,288 tons.

Stocks of 2,848 tons October 30 were 12 percent less than the 2,326 tons on hand September 30, and were sufficient for three weeks.

Lime—Lime plant operations reportedly continue at about 85 percent of capacity. Due to holiday cutbacks, it is expected that this rate may be reduced to about 80 percent for the balance of the year.

The present forecast is that the first quarter of 1958 will show lime production running at about 85 percent of capacity.

Lithium Carbonate—This chemical is slated for a cut to 67c. per pound on January 1, in carlots.

Lithium Hydroxide — Material was slashed 20c. per pound by a producer, newly quoted at 55c. per pound, in carlots, delivered.

Salt—Prices in effect since August were unchanged. Producers expect they will stay the same unless the railroads are granted further freight rate increases in the near future.

Soda Ash—Dense ash demand has held up fairly well, in view of flat glass demand from the auto industry, as well as pre-Christmas inquiry for glass containers.

Light ash inquiry has been hurt by lower aluminum and phosphate production. The paper industry is also taking smaller quantities, in view of production cutbacks.

Sodium Phosphates—Sellers concede that buyer resistance to the higher prices

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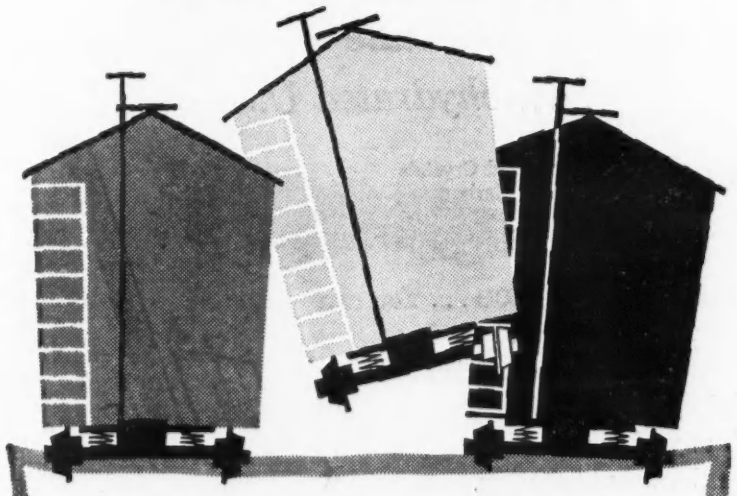

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Heavy Chemicals

in effect since October 1 has been nothing short of tenacious.

They hope that potential consumers will run out of stocks soon and start buying in volume. It was felt that consumers had remained out of the market this long because they had bought quite heavily prior to the increases.

Stannic Oxide—With higher tin, oxide rose to $1.01 to $1.02 per pound.

Sulfur—Producers of Mexican sulfur last week were charging $24 per long ton for filtered, and $23 per long ton for unfiltered sulfur, f.o.b. Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico.

Domestic sulfur producers, while heartened by the increase in Mexican sulfur prices, have as yet not made any move to put prices back up where they were before the recent price cut.

Thallium Sulfate—This metal was reduced $3 per pound, to $5 to $10 per pound. It was the first price change since May 3, 1954.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Primary producers held to their price of 27c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic. Custom smelters remained 2c. per pound lower, however, and only light sales were reported at the 25-cent price.

Mercury—The market was quiet last week, at around $225 to $230 per flask, spot.

Mercury production during the third quarter in this country rose 2 percent over the second quarter, to 8,710 flasks of seventy-six pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Mercury used in electrolytic preparation of chlorine and caustic soda in the third quarter declined to 691 flasks from 1,092 flasks in the second quarter.

This was despite the fact that expansions at alkali plants at Calvert City, Ky., and Brunswick, Ga., went into operation during the period.

Silver—Bullion was weaker, and declined to 89⅞c. per troy ounce on Friday.

Thallium—Metal was lowered $5 per pound, newly quoted at $7.50 to $10 per pound. It was the first price change since April 16, 1953.

Tin—Metal was stronger, quoted Friday at 92¾c. per pound, spot.

International Tin Council has moved to control tin exports from producing nations this month. The council plans to reduce exports from the producing countries by about 28½ percent for the period December 15, 1957—March 14, 1958.

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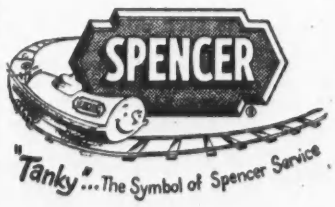

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Obituaries

Edwin R. Bartlett

Edwin R. Bartlett, retired president of Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, New York, died December 10 in Sarasota, Fla. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Bartlett was president of Hooker from 1945 to 1951 at which time he became chairman of the board. He retired October 1, 1951, but continued as a consultant and director and in 1955 he was named chairman of the company's new finance committee.

Mr. Bartlett joined a company that eventually became part of Hooker, in 1907. He became Hooker works manager in Niagara Falls in 1919, a vice-president and director in 1924 and executive vice-president in 1941.

John Allen Killian

Dr John Allen Killian, founder and president of Killian Research Laboratories, New York, died December 2 in that city. He was sixty-six years old.

Dr. Killian founded his laboratories in 1933 to carry on research in food, drugs and cosmetics. At the time of the establishment of his firm, he was a professor of bio-chemistry at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Previously he had taught at Fordham University.

Neale MacNeill, jr., a representative for Sandoz Chemical Company, Basle, Switzerland, died December 8 in Philadelphia. He was fifty-eight years old.

Gustave S. Mathey, director of research and a former vice-president of Johnson & Johnson Company, New Brunswick, N. J., died December 7 in Red Bank, N. J. He was with Johnson & Johnson from 1917 until his retirement in 1945.

Harry W. Pratt, retired treasurer of Permutit Company, New York, died December 7 in New Rochelle, New York. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Pratt retired from Permutit five years ago.

Sodium-Copper Cyanide Regular duPont Product

Sodium-copper cyanide double salt for use in copper plating solutions formulated with sodium cyanide has been established as a regular product by the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Use of sodium-copper cyanide double salt by electroplaters facilitates the make-up or replenishment of plating solutions by eliminating the several steps required to dissolve copper cyanide property, duPont says.

Its use also reduces handling of chemicals, avoids errors in make-up or replenishment of the plating bath, and, because of its high purity, results in a high-quality finished product, according to duPont.

Polyglycols Offered

—Continued from page 3

number 2,000 is the product's molecular weight.

The triols are resin-grade members of Dow's new family of polyglycols—the "11" series. They include the following: 11-80 for rigid and semi-rigid foams and urethane coatings; 11-100 for semi-rigid foams; 11-200, 11-300 and 11-400 for flexible foams. In each product of this group, the number 11 identifies the series, and the second number denotes the viscosity in centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The seventh new resin-grade polyglycol, also a triol, is designated 112-3 and is intended for flexible foams where essentially all primary terminal hydroxyls are desired.

Tankcar prices for these polyglycols range from 25 to 35½ cents per pound.

In addition to these products, Dow has polybutylene, polystyrene and polyepichlorohydrin glycols available in developmental quantities.

Alcohol Plant May

—Continued from page 3

GSA felt that it should meet its responsibilities and try to dispose of the plant. However, if he got a request from the committee chairman to hold up the same, he would defer further action.

Sen. Curtis is now sounding out the heads of the senate and house agriculture committees—Sen. Allen Ellender of Louisiana and Rep. Harold Cooley of North Carolina—on the prospects for scheduling early hearings next session. Sen. Ellender is understood to have tentatively agreed to have hearings on the legislation.

Caustic Soda
Caustic Potash
Carbonate of Potash

Why now is a good time to review purchasing strategy on these alkalis

If you buy more than one of these alkali chemicals, chances are good you can get the economy of mixed-carload or mixed-truckload deliveries from Hooker.

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How your Hooker salesman can help

Your Hooker salesman knows the economics of alkalis. He can provide specific facts and figures on such possible savings as these:

1. Your process requirements may be at the point where a change in form, grade, or strength will result in savings.

He can show you the different advantages of the 16 forms and grades of Hooker caustic soda; 13 forms and grades of NIALK® brand caustic potash; five forms of NIALK brand carbonate of potash.

2. Perhaps a change in packaging or delivery will make for easier and less costly handling. For example, you can buy Hooker flake caustic soda in a new drum that empties faster and easier—because its opening is 65% larger. You pay nothing extra.

There are many other ways you can help yourself to economies with Hooker alkalis. If you'd like swift, competent assistance, just write us today.

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Long production experience equips us to offer expert technical service. If you're looking for a dependable source for chlorine, it will pay you to investigate Wyandotte. Call in a representative or write for data today.

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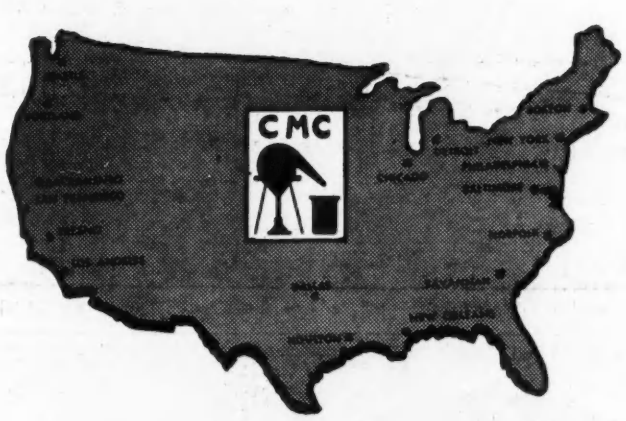

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Jobs & People

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**R. T. Gravitte** and **R. T. McFerson** have been made assistant sales managers at AAC's fertilizer plants in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fulton, Ill., respectively. **W. A. Glover** has been named production superintendent at the Columbia, S. C., fertilizer plant.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Heinz A. Lips** has been appointed manager of the paper sales section in duPont's dyes and chemicals section, effective January 1. **Arthur E. Wilson** has been assigned to New York as a sales representative for the industrial chemicals section of the polychemicals department.

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.—**Keith Elston** has been assigned to the mica project in the new product development laboratory of GE's chemical and metallurgical division at Pittsfield. **Yun Jen** has been made a specialist in GE's chemical materials department product development section at Anaheim, California.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**George P. Smith** has been appointed personnel manager of the Goodrich general chemicals plant at Henry, Ill.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Arthur C. Ketcham, jr.**, has been named manager of the Wilmington sales district for the Hercules synthetics department. **Charles S. Huhn** has been made manager of the department's new sales district in Atlanta, Ga.

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**James B. Clarke** has been appointed sales representative for National Aniline at Portland, Ore.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—Olin's industrial chemicals division has made these sales reassignments: **M. L. Duggan** and **E. S. McBride**, both hypochlorite specialists, have been shifted to Atlanta, Ga., and Philadelphia, respectively. **E. G. Higgins** and **J. M. Naughton**, both sales representatives for the general line of industrial chemicals, have been transferred to Houston, Tex., and Buffalo, N. Y., respectively.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**Lewis M. Ludlow** has been promoted to special technical representative attached to market development for Wyandotte's Michigan Alkali Division. **John A. Bucher** has been named to replace Mr. Ludlow as sales representative on the west coast. Both appointments are effective January 1.

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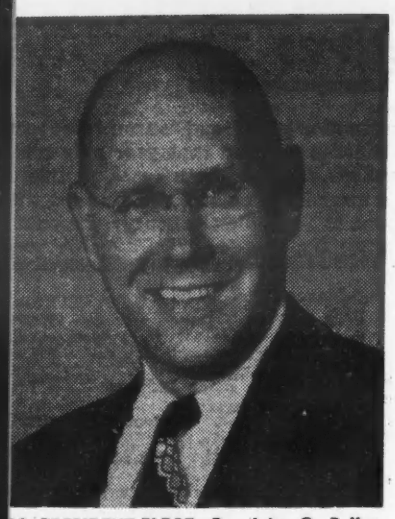

CS PRESIDENT-ELECT: Dr. John C. Bailar, professor of inorganic chemistry at the iversity of Illinois, who has been chosen esident-elect of the American Chemical Soety. He will head ACS in 1959.

rug Men Get

Continued from page 7

ation between manufacturers, retailers, holesalers, and doctors can be achieved. Mr. Macek pointed out that the ethical ug market "at manufacturer's prices se from a $412 million volume in 1946 more than $1 billion volume in 1956, increase of nearly 250 percent in ten ars. The discovery and development of e newer drugs," he said, "together with und promotional and marketing policies eated a prescription volume which is excted to reach 700 million prescriptions 1957. This will probably yield sales in cess of $1.5 billion for this year. For mparison, about 550 million prescripons were filled in 1956 and only about 0 million ten years before in 1946."

urther Aspects

Further aspects of the picture were put gether in this way by Mr. Macek:

"Prescription sales in 1956 contributed proximately 26 percent of the total drug ore sales volume, which was $5.75 bilons. But, in addition, and perhaps more important, prescription sales accounted for 63 percent of the net profit at the retail level. And all of this took place with smaller inventories in the prescription room.

"Accompanying the announcement of newer drugs in the last decade was the introduction by this industry of some 4,500 new prescription products or specialty dosage forms. The introduction of specialty dosage forms proceeds currently at a rate of about 400 per year. In examination of some 200,000 prescriptions written in 1955, a recent survey found a total of 3,511 different products prescribed.

Of this number, 82 percent were for specialties, and only 18 percent were for official drugs. This study also revealed that about two-thirds of the total number of prescriptions examined were for products introduced within the ten-year period preceding the survey. About one-third of the prescriptions were for products introduced within the period five years prior to the survey."

Oil Field Chemical Made To Stop Gyp Deposition

An oil field chemical that prevents gyp deposition in primary and waterflood production wells has been developed by Calgon Company, Pittsburgh Pa., a division of Hagan Chemical & Controls, Inc.

Catalogued as "15-J," the new pellet-form stabilizing agent is a controlled solubility phosphate. It is specially formulated to prevent mineral deposition in the well bore, in flow channels adjacent to the well bore, and on downhole equipment such as pumps, rods, and screens.

Extensive field tests in waterflood projects throughout Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are said to have proved the effectiveness of "15-J" in preventing precipitation of such insoluble compounds as calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, and barium sulfate.

According to Calgon, the new product works on a stabilization principle entirely unrelated to that of conventional sequestration. Although ions—which normally form insoluble compounds—do combine, the action goes no further. "15-J" immediately coats the crystal nuclei, preventing further crystal growth.

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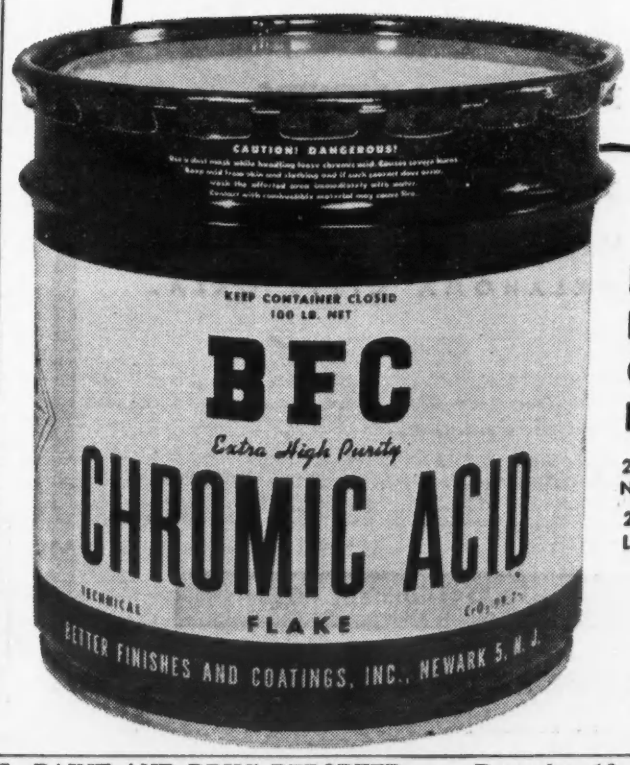

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Petroleum Derivatives

Just possibly, the aromatics oversupply situation is a case of too much too soo According to a forecast of 1965 business, benzene demand that year may reac 500 million gallons; toluene, 335 million gallons. And in both cases, petroleu is expected to have the lion's share of the market. The survey estimated tha benzene capacity at 1958's end should amount to 210 million gallons, representin an increase in capacity of 85 percent in two years—1957 and 1958. Styrene will continue to be the principal end use of benzene, the survey indicated, and the largest expansion of demand for toluene will come from aviation gasoline and chemical synthesis outlets. With such optimistic predictions, it's small wonder that any number of new people are trying to get a bite of the aromatics business.

While the current supply and demand balance is out of whack as far as aromatics are concerned, market sources doubted that the situation would result in price declines in future weeks. Producers, they said, are expected to stand pat on official postings, contrary to what was believed earlier.

Petrolatum and petroleum sulfonate sales to many and diverse industries account for their well balanced positions in the market, sources said. No price changes for these items are anticipated.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in December is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 7 million barrels daily, compared with 6,850,000 barrels daily forecast for November.

Crude runs are to show a seasonal increase in December as demand for heating oil increases. The high levels of product inventories should moderate the increase in runs, the Mines bureau reported.

Actual imports of crude oil averaged 1,257,000 barrels per day in August. Crude oil imports are estimated at 1,050,000 barrels per day for November and 1,100,000 barrels per day for December.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Market sources had no new dope on the price situation last week. Possibly, talk along those lines is passe. It was mentioned, though, that some producers are encouraged by the decline in imports and the increasing amounts of benzene flowing to countries abroad. This should have a stabilizing effect on the domestic market, it was said.

A recent survey forecasted a rosy future for benzene. It estimated that total U. S. demand should be at least 500 million gallons per year by 1965. And of that amount, approximately 280 million will come from petroleum. To meet the anticipated demand, benzene production will continue to increase, it was pointed out, reaching about 210 million gallons by 1958. If such is actually the case, this would represent an increase of 85 percent in benzene capacity in two years—1957 and 1958. Increase in capacity after 1958 will be at a much slower rate, however.

In 1956, benzene production from petroleum sources totaled 114 million gallons; from coal, 199 million. Imports represented 57 million gallons. According to the survey, benzene available from coal sources will be at a maximum of 220 million gallons per year by 1965. And imports will have dropped off due to European demand for benzene in gasoline. It remains for petroleum to fill the demand, the survey concluded.

Benzene end use pattern in 1965 will be similar to that of 1956 but greater amounts of the material will be required. Styrene which represented 40 percent of total U. demand in 1956 would continue to be th greatest outlet quantity-wise. But as th growth potential of nylon and phenol large so also will be the demand for ben zene in 1965.

Rubber Solvent—No strong upsurge demand has been felt recently a produce remarked last week. He added that com petition for available outlets was still o the keen side as producers strove to re duce stocks of material on hand. No no tice of any changes in posted prices ha been received.

Toluene—While business volume present leaves something to be desire things are looking up for the future, ac cording to a recent forecast of aromatic business in 1965. By that time, total con sumption of toluene is expected to reac 335 million gallons per year, the greates percentage of which is to come fro petroleum. Largest expansion of deman is expected from aviation gasoline an chemical synthesis outlets, which com bined represented 59 percent of overa toluene end use pattern in 1954.

The market for solvents—22 percent i 1954—is expected to grow but at a slo rate due to improved recovery system latex base paints and growth of organisol and plasticols.

According to the forecast, sales o toluene for explosives manufacture wi climb gradually but this outlet wil represent a smaller percentage of the mar ket (13 percent in 1954).

Xylene—Producers are still beset b long supplies. And, as they expected, de mand has not strengthened to any grea extent. As is characteristic of busines in general, buyers of this material ar content to limit purchases to short term requirements, sources remarked. Regard ing prices, market observers said that i was doubtful that producers would chang postings in the immediate future.

LPG's

Inventories of liquefied petroleum gase dropped to 849,497,000 gallons on Novem ber 15 from 901,896,000 of October 31 The same date last year, inventories stood at 692,312,000 gallons. The American Pe troleum Institute reported a production figure of 279,472,000 gallons for the firs two weeks of November against 292,199, 000 of October 16-31.

Liquefied refinery gas inventories, ac cording to the API, totaled 74,512,000 gal lons on November 15, down approximate ly 5 million gallons from October 31. Pro duction, November 1-15, amounted to 88, 300,000 gallons, compared with the 107, 018,000 gallon output of the previous two weeks, and 99,673,000 of the correspond ing period last year.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the in dustry for the week ended November 29 1957, indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,829,000 barrels, a decrease of 3,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,807,000 barrels were 108,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 307,000 barrels below the week ended November 30, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 997,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,068,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending November 29, crude oil production averaged 6,822,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,711,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,016,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 30 totaled 279,725,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 283,139,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,414,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,345,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,069,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Chemical Companies to Blame for Leakage

—*Continued from page 3*

chandise in the truck trailer and to the trailer itself. When offered for shipment, the drums had been inspected and found to be in good condition and accepted for shipment and covered by a clean bill of lading.

Because the drums leaked and damaged other shipments in the trailer, the motor line sued for damages. During the trial photographic evidence was submitted to show that the drums had been damaged while in transit or by rough handling on the part of the motor carrier.

The trial court dismissed the case, but on appeal by the carrier the circuit court reversed, basing its action solely on a ruling that because the drums had leaked the shipper "had breached an implied warranty existing under common law, as recognized by the packing rule" and that this implied warranty is absolute.

The importance of the outcome of the case is reflected in these excerpts from an amicus curiae brief of the National Barrel and Drum Association:

Barrel Associations Brief

"The decision of the court of appeals in that a shipper of steel drums is liable absolutely for damages to other freight resulting from leakage because of an implied warranty will, if upheld, adversely affect all manufacturers of new drums, all reconditioners of used drums, and all shippers of materials packaged in steel drums, whether such drums are new, reconditioned or un-reconditioned.

"Shippers of containers of all kinds, steel pails, wooden barrels, fibre drums, etc., totaling hundreds of millions, will be equally affected.

"Prior to this decision by the court of appeals, there was ample precedent that a common carrier was the insurer of merchandise received by it, the only exceptions to such liability being Acts of God, force majeure, loss due to inherent nature of goods, or the fault of the shipper.

"The decision of the court of appeals in the instant case completely reverses this long-standing rule, because under the decision, the shipper is liable whether or not he is at fault.

"The decision states:

"'As a defense to the plaintiff's (motor carrier) claim of breached warranty, the degree of care exercised by the defendant (shipper) is irrelevant, for—with exceptions not pertinent here—the duty of the defendant as bailor-warrantor is absolute.'

"Therefore, the court of appeals in effect held that whether a shipper uses a new drum, or a reconditioned drum, or a used drum which has not been reconditioned, or whether the shipper is at 'fault,' is 'irrelevant.' Such a ruling relieves the carrier of his responsibility as an insurer, and shifts the responsibility, absolutely, to the shipper."

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 35*

Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞-	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½-	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.04½-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2 c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, rail/ed, bags	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

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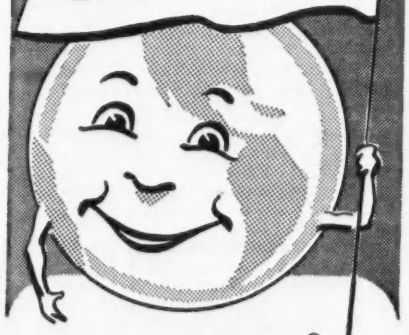

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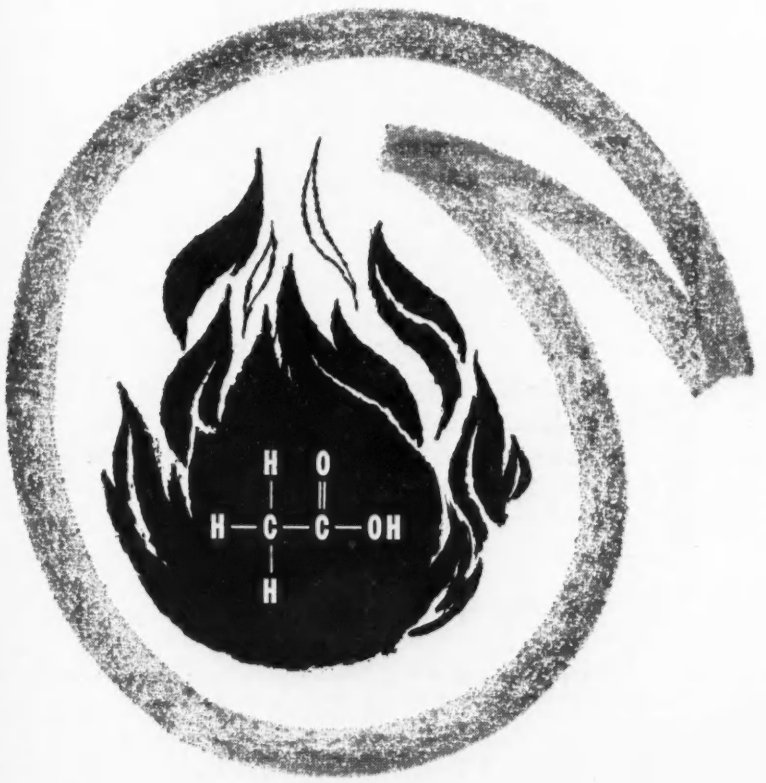

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Aliphatic Organics

December, always a slow month, has been more listless than usual this year. Business in general has been slow, and this condition has been reflected plainly in the order books of producers of most industrial organic chemicals. Trade sources were in nearly unanimous agreement on the trend: July and August, normally the period of minimum sales volume, were, uncommonly, good months for business. The customary sharp pickup in September never really materialized. By mid-September, doubts began to shape up whether the earlier forecasts for a good winter had been too optimistic. Further indication of a disappointing season has been coming in ever since.

Strongest dissenting comment was coming from producers of ethyl alcohol. This material has been in heavy demand. The European market had become voracious, and trade reports said prices abroad were premium in some cases. US supplies were on the tight side by last week. This situation apparently was weakening the strong competitive factor that had been withstanding heavy pressures in favor of an increase in domestic quotations. A vital force behind the firmer tone of this market was the recent complete withdrawal of government subsidization of the French alcohol industry. Trade sources said that France was no longer a producing factor here, now that subsidies were no longer supporting the industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
Molasses, New Orleans, 1¼c. per gal.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
131.03	*131.02	131.08	130.80

* Revised.

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.
Crude, 65%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.

Year-end business in refined glycerine was sluggish. Demand for domestic crude was weak, and sales volume was restricted. Competitive pressure from foreign crude kept the lid on domestic crude prices. Through the first nine months of the current calendar year, domestic sales of refined glycerine exceeded those through the like period in 1956 by the rate of about one million pounds per month. However, the heavy balance of imports over exports was building stocks at a significant rate in spite of curtailed production quotas. Producers' inventories as of the end of September were nearly 73.8 million pounds. And the tone of business in December has been listless.

Minimum price of blackstrap molasses at New Orleans advanced 1¼ cents per gallon in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Markets firmed up vigorously at middle western feed mixing centers, where prices advanced from ¾ cent to 1 cent per gallon, and at southern port terminals. Demand was moderate to good at most points. Quotations at most marketing points along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts remained unchanged.

Substantiation of fears that civil unrest would result in burning of the sugar cane in Cuba was seen in plans of several centrales to commence grinding operations at this time, though the crop was not yet ripe for harvest.

Trade reports continued to indicate low yields of sugar and blackstrap molasses from cane grinding operations in Louisiana. This dearth was viewed as a fundamental cause of the improved blackstrap markets in the Gulf and middle western areas, along with seasonal deterioration of pasture lands.

Acetic Acid—Total output of natural plus synthetic acetic acid during August of this year, Tariff Commission data indicated, exceeded that of any previous month in 1957 and was greater than the production recorded for any month in 1956. This was so despite a sharp drop in production by the natural route.

Aggregate output in August of this year was 51,726,343 pounds, including 1,744,000 pounds of natural product and 49,982,343 pounds produced synthetically. In the month previous, 2,028,000 pounds was produced naturally and 43,615,470 pounds was synthesized, for a total output of 45,643,470 pounds of acetic acid. In August, 1956, total output of natural plus synthetic was 47,921,947 pounds, including 2,084,000 pounds of the natural product and 45,837,947 pounds synthesized.

Cumulative production over the first eight calendar months of this year included 14,398,000 pounds of natural acid and 337,568,670 pounds of synthetic, or a total of 351,966,670 pounds of acid. Cumulative figures for the like period in 1956 were 15,622,000 pounds natural plus 346,548,495 pounds synthetic, for a total of 362,170,495 pounds of acid produced during the eight-month period.

Ethyl Alcohol—This material was on the tight side last week.

A formidable factor behind this situation was the recent withdrawal of subsidization of the French ethanol industry. Government subsidies had been so generous that French producers were able to make alcohol at a cost of about 75c. per gallon and sell it here at around 25c. per gallon. Domestic alcohol was meantime selling for 47c. per gallon.

Now that the subsidies have been discontinued, the French alcohol industry has virtually disappeared. Trade sources said that if the French were making any alcohol at all, it was probably no more than a limited output produced to satisfy restricted captive requirements in certain special circumstances only.

Census Bureau statistics indicated that nearly 21 million pounds of ethanol was exported from the US during September alone. The entire amount of ethanol exports cumulative for the first nine calendar months of this year—including the September chunk—added up to only about 25.5 million pounds.

These data reflect activities of fermentation alcohol producers, trade sources said. They explained that a major fermentation producer, who acquired heavy quantities of Cuban blackstrap molasses last summer at a favorable price, had made arrangements for sale of alcohol in Europe at a good premium.

There has been heavy pressure for an increase—a substantial one—over the current 47c. per gallon price of domestic alcohol. To date, strong competitive forces have offset these pressures. Tight supplies here and an inviting market in Europe might unhinge the long established status quo in this segment of the industry.

Glycerine—Year-end business in refined glycerine was sluggish. Fairly heavy shipments of foreign crude were moved at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, c.i.f., 80 percent basis, plus duty of 4/10c. per pound to buyer's account.

Demand for domestic crude was weak, and sales volume was restricted. The competitive pressure from foreign material held delivered prices in the east to around 15c. per pound for soaplye and 16½c. per pound for saponification. There were reports of sales in isolated instances in the middle west at 15½c. to 15 6/10c. per pound, basis 80 percent, and at 16¾c., 17c. and even as much as 17½c. per pound for saponification material. Trade sources emphasized the fact that these instances were not truly representative of the market as a whole, however. They said that, as a matter of fact, there was nothing substantial to indicate a firming trend in crude glycerine.

Through the first nine months of the current calendar year, domestic sales of refined glycerine exceeded those through the like period in 1956 by the rate of about one million pounds per month. However, the heavy balance of imports over exports was building stocks at a significant rate in spite of curtailed production quotas. Producers' inventories as of the end of September were nearly 73.8 million pounds. And the tone of business in December has been listless.

Aliphatic Organics

Methanol—Total output of natural plus synthetic methyl alcohol rose during August of this year from what it had been in the month previous, Tariff Commission data indicated, but was well below the figure for August, 1956. Cumulative production over the first eight calendar months this year was running well behind the corresponding statistic for 1956.

Output during August of this year included 119,518,885 pounds of synthetic methanol and 1,095,600 pounds of the natural product, for a total of 120,614,485 pounds. The total for the month previous, 112,068,278 pounds, consisted of 110,833,238 pounds of the synthetic product plus 1,235,040 pounds naturally produced. In August, 1956, synthetic output amounted to 130,942,614 pounds, and the natural yield was 1,301,440 pounds, bringing the total up to 132,244,054 pounds.

Cumulative production over the first eight calendar months of this year amounted to 923,781,698 pounds synthetic (partly estimated) and 9,734,240 pounds natural, for a total of 933,515,938 pounds of methanol (partly estimated). Output aggregated over the like period in 1956 was 1,008,247,552 pounds of synthetic product plus a natural yield of 10,265,440 pounds, making a total of 1,018,512,992 pounds.

Natural output, according to reports from the Census Bureau, was 165,000 gallons during August of this year, 186,000 gallons during the month previous, and 196,000 gallons during August, 1956. The aggregate production for the first eight calendar months of this year was 1,466,000 gallons. Production cumulative over the like period in 1956 came to 1,566,000 pounds.

The bureau reported producers' stocks of natural methanol as of the end of August of this year amounted to 421,000 gallons, as compared to 465,000 gallons on hand at producers' plants as of the end of the month previous.

Molasses—Minimum price of blackstrap at New Orleans advanced 1¼c. per gallon in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Markets firmed up vigorously at middle western feed mixing centers, where prices advanced from ¾c. to 1c. per gallon, and at southern port terminals. Demand was moderate to good at most points, with supplies adequate.

At latest reports, prices ranged from 13¼c. to 13¾c. per gallon at New Orleans.

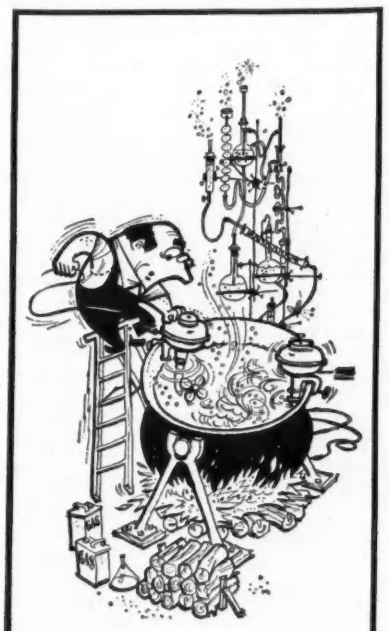
The New York price held steady at 18c. per gallon, as quotations at most marketing points along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts remained unchanged.

Substantiation of fears that civil unrest would result in burning of the sugar cane in Cuba was seen in plans of several centrales to begin grinding operations at this time. The crop was not yet as mature as it should be, but Foreign Agricultural Service said that cane grinding would get under way this month in the Manzanillo area of Oriente Province. However, trade reports indicated that most centrales would risk waiting until the crop is ripe for harvest.

A total of 3,601,845 tons of cane had been ground in Louisiana as of November 30. Trade sources said that the yields of sugar and blackstrap continued poor. This dearth was viewed as a fundamental cause of the improved blackstrap markets in the Gulf and middle western areas, along with seasonal deterioration of pasture lands.

n-Propyl Acetate — Lacquer solvents were providing solid support for this market, dealers reported. Brisk activity in this market was reflected in strong demand for n-propyl alcohol. Supplies were generally adequate. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Trichloroethylene — Production rose abruptly in August of this year. The Tariff Commission reported that output of trichloroethylene during that month amounted to 27,976,930 pounds, as compared to 23,840,545 pounds produced in the month previous and only 20,791,427 pounds turned out during August, 1956. However, cumulative production through August in 1957 was still running slightly behind the mark reached at that time a year earlier. Through the first eight calendar months of this year, the industry turned out 211,863,809 pounds of this material. Aggregate production over the like period in 1956 amounted to 217,995,604 pounds.



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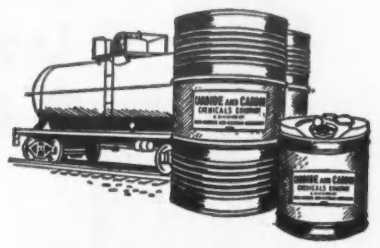

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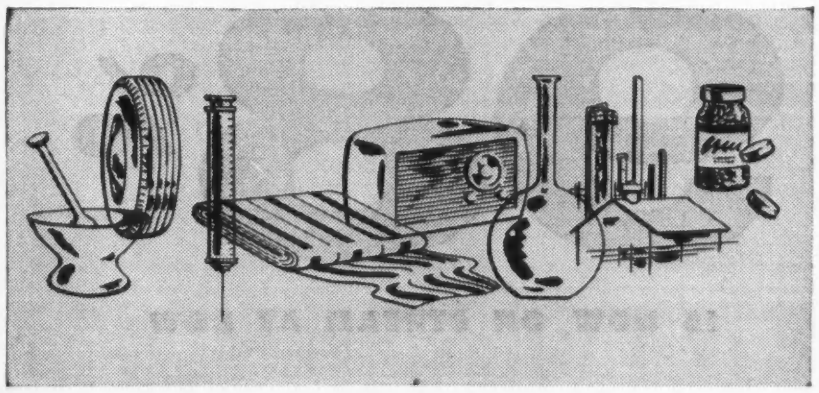

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Trading in aromatic chemicals markets continued at a routine pace last week with some price revisions on phenol derivatives noted. It appeared that current price levels on large volume items would remain unchanged despite the pressure of rising costs in some areas. Market situation for the light oils was substantially unchanged from reports of previous weeks. The phrases most frequently used by trade sources had to do with year end reduction of inventories on the part of consumers. Coke-oven production has been well maintained and volume was felt to have been normal. However, the continued high rate of operation of cokeovens in some quarters has led to a buildup in producer inventories. Toluene exports continue on the upgrade while output of benzene and xylene is at substantially higher levels than last year.

A major producer advanced prices 2 cents per pound across the board on o-phenylphenol. Related compounds also increased 2 cents included sodium o-phenylphenate and 4,6-chloro-2-phenylphenol, technical.

Tar acids markets are unchanged from previous report. A good upturn in demand for phenol for production of pharmaceutical materials has been noted but this forms a relatively small market outlet for phenol. According to most reports, phenol for resins use was moving in routine volume. The same could be said of cresols and cresylic acids with TCP grades of the latter still in poor demand. Trade sources felt that trading patterns would remain substantially unchanged in these markets for the remaining weeks of the year.

Price Trends

Advanced
o-Phenylphenol, 2c. per lb.
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
118.13	118.17	118.19	115.56

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Acetanilide, technical, 2c. per lb.
Anthraquinone, electrical grade, 19c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitroaniline, 12c. per lb.
p-Phenylenediamine, commercial grade, 10c. per lb.

Naphthalene was readily available from abundant stocks both domestic and import. Movement of phthalic anhydride was listless and without feature as consumers appeared to be working from ample inventories. Any hope of a shortening in lead time had apparently died. The trend in the closing weeks of the year has been toward a leveling out process.

Crude salicylic acid was in fully adequate supply while USP acid stocks were more evenly balanced with demand. Use of the latter is tied to aspirin demand which has been heavy over the past several weeks.

A domestic producer was offering refined, 90-95 percent, anthracene in carload and truckload quantities at 42½ cents per pound. This marks the first domestic production of anthracene in more than forty years (OPD 9/30/57).

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended December 15 would amount to 69.4 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,777,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,831,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,990,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,522,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—Steel production continued to edge downward with estimated output for last week reported by American Iron and Steel Institute at 69.4 percent of theoretical capacity as compared to actual output at the rate of 71.5 percent for the week previous. Production of benzene from cokeoven sources and tar distillers in the first nine months of this year continues to outrun last year by approximately 14 million gallons. Imports for the period have declined 7 million gallons. Exports of benzene in September were 81,000 gallons more this year than in the same month last year.

Light oils remained in good supply from both cokeoven and petroleum sources and substantial quantities of material are being retained in the gasoline stream in the latter industry. Dominant tone in reports of recent weeks has been concerned with what was termed by various sources as "downward revision of inventories on the part of major consumers, "year end inventory liquidation" and "inventory reductions by consumers."

Naphthalene — Production of crude in January through September period was 25 million pounds more than in the same period last year. Imports have been maintained at a good rate with Census bureau reports indicating that a decline of approximately 4 million pounds took place during the first nine months of this year. Trade sources indicated that material is available in abundance from Europe and the Soviet Union priced at about 3½c. per pound. Despite the heavy surplus which has accumulated during the year, domestic sources pointed out that there was no pressure for a change in domestic price listings.

Phenol—Withdrawals of phenol for use in the production of phenolic resins con-

Aromatic Chemicals Output: September

Following statistics are compiled from Tariff Commission reports relating to domestic production of selected aromatic chemicals. Figures for naphthalene and creosote oil include cokeoven operators to prevent disclosure of individual companies.

		September 1957	*September 1956*	*First Nine Months 1957*	*First Nine Months 1956*
Aniline	lbs.	9,239,841	9,360,473	76,856,982	93,545,371
Benzene, tar distillers	gals.	1,988,144	2,003,385	25,944,792	21,407,004
Cokeoven operators	gals.	15,145,748	15,080,753	138,225,311	127,595,492
Total from coal sources	gals.	17,133,892	17,084,138	164,200,104	149,002,496
Petroleum operators	gals.	8,250,041	15,080,753	85,121,770	87,641,128
Total from all sources	gals.	25,383,933	32,164,891	249,242,873	236,643,624
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—					
Content in solution	gals.	1,403,170	1,168,824	13,145,451	* *
Straight distillate	gals.	8,408,719	6,465,010	74,530,329	* *
Total	gals.	9,811,889	7,633,834	87,675,191	* *
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,305,427	1,128,841	12,872,108	10,986,232
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,079,634	1,053,409	10,054,438	* *
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,318,226	4,842,443	35,642,045	43,833,853
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	23,960,806	35,101,396	275,377,480	337,657,704
*Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	26,528,221	20,456,258	304,190,422	279,500,479
Refined	lbs.	4,847,754	6,185,576	53,690,758	60,760,350
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	34,478,082	42,615,737	396,023,762	383,617,651
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	29,652,941	22,690,005	250,220,257	237,710,125
Styrene monomer, from all plants	lbs.	99,975,280	93,056,571	851,149,886	813,226,059
Toluene, coke oven operators	gals.	3,369,647	3,151,838	29,712,768	27,950,991
From other sources	gals.	13,988,865	10,082,713	131,090,985	103,053,446
Total from all sources	gals.	17,358,512	13,234,551	153,793,699	126,463,008
Xylene, from all sources	gals.	9,558,715	8,771,003	101,844,890	91,601,954

* Total output of cokeoven operators and distillers.
* * Data incomplete.

Coal Chemicals

tinued at a routine pace according to most reports. Domestic prdouction has been well maintained this year although exports continued to dwindle as a result of increased capacity at overseas points. Demand for phenol for use in the production of pharmaceuticals has shown a good increase this fall but it was pointed out that this is a relatively small outlet in view of the fact that estimates place the use of phenol for resins at .6 pounds of phenol for each pound of resin. Domestic capacity was entirely adequate for trade requirements, both short and long term.

Toluene—Production of toluene from all sources for the first nine months of this year was 27 million gallons more than in the comparable period last year while exports have risen by approximately 9.6

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 15, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	691,214
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	29,432,356
Benzene	gals.	2,631,074
Coaltar	gals.	12,932,399
Creosote	gals.	501,687
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,796,303
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	10,033
Toluene	gals.	579,728
Xylene	gals.	167,229

million gallons. Trade sources pointed out that volume has been fair this year but insufficient to keep producer inventories in balance. Toluene continued freely available at unchanged price levels.

Xylene—Production of xylene from all sources in the first nine months of this year was 10 million gallons more than in the like period of last year. As with benzene and toluene, xylene remained in good supply. Use in high octane fuels accounted for a good part of petroleum production. Cokeoven operators indicated that overall distribution patterns for xylene were little changed from a year ago. Price was unchanged from levels long established in the trade.

Intermediates

Anthracene—A domestic producer was offering refined, 90-95 percent, material at 42½c. per pound in carload and truckload lots, while l.c.l. quantities, minimum 1,000

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Coal Chemicals

pounds, are quoted at 45c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b. producing plant.

This marks the first domestic production of anthracene on a substantial commercial scale in more than forty years. Trade sources pointed out that the entry into commercial production of anthracene is in line with a program to increase the number of chemicals currently being produced from coaltar. Production in pure form of related high-boiling chemicals from creosote oil was expected to follow.

Anthracene is well-known as a chemical from which anthraquinone and other intermediates can be made for subsequent use in the manufacture of a variety of synthetic dyestuffs.

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Producers were currently carrying good inventories and reports indicated they were well able to handle current trade requirements. It was again pointed out that addition of p-cresol facilities this year has assured consumers of adequate raw materials for the production of 2,6-DBPC. Last price revision in this market was the $1.05 per pound c.l., t.l., price offered to vitamin pre-mix distributors in early August of this year. Price on industrial as well as food grade material remains unchanged from price levels in effect for many months.

o-Phenylphenol—A major producer advanced prices 2c. per pound across the board last week. New schedules list l.c.l. drum lots at 44c. per pound ranging to 46c. depending on quantity. o-Phenylphenol finds use as germicide in household disinfectants and detergents as well as being used as a preservative in casein paints, cosmetics, leather finishes, sizing materials and textiles.

Polish, Cleaner Use

—Continued from page 5

tems turned out at least 33 million consumer-size units of their product last year.

This was enough to treat 55 percent of the nation's passenger cars and trucks, CSMA pointed out.

Basing their estimates on a survey conducted among the major producers of such compounds, CSMA also estimated 1956 production of cooling system sealers at 26,097,547 units.

That production, it was said, was sufficient to treat about 43.5 percent of the 60 million automobiles and trucks registered in the United States.

Other 1956 production figures reported by the survey, also a first for the association in the cooling system chemicals field were:

Cooling system inhibitors, 4,124,835 units, and combination water pump lubricant and rust inhibitor compounds, 14,687,812 units.

Chemical Investments

—Continued from page 3

ing the final two quarters of this year showed marked shifts from those which the two government agencies had presented three months ago. Whereas last September it was estimated that the July-September expenditures would total $513 million, it is now stated that they amounted to $440 million. For the last three months, it was stated last September that they would amount to $494 million, but this figure has now been revised upward to $523 million.

For the full year, capital spending is now estimated at $1,751 million which compares with the estimate three months ago of $1,795 million. In 1956 spending for new plants and equipment totaled $1,455 million and in 1955 it was $1,016 million.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The agricultural chemicals market was rather uneventful last week.. Quotations were unchanged. Inquiry for most materials domestically was calm. Exports of phosphate rock were of minor nature due to thin pocketbook abroad—notably Japan—but this was considered by people close to the market as a temporary situation at most. Full demand should resume in January and February, they said.

Triple superphosphate, on the dull side in the U.S., met with better demand overseas. Approximately sixty thousand tons are being shipped to Korea under a recently announced procurement order.

Reportedly, thirty to forty thousand tons of cokeoven ammonium sulfate is also headed for Korea, with a fifty thousand ton synthetic material shipment being negotiated with India.

International competition in potash was described as keen. No price changes for this item have been announced for the first of the year. Potassium muriate, faring pretty well according to informed sources, will continue to be quoted at prices established last October 1.

A major producer will advance dicalcium phosphate prices by 20 cents per unit of P., January 1. As a result, bulk price on 18½ percent material will go to $80.25, 21 percent to $91.50.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
107.52	107.52	112.26	108.70

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, 20c. per unit of P.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit of nitrogen.

Fishmeal and fishscrap markets for the most part were dull, a source mentioned. A normal end of the year thing, he added. Blood, tankage and other of the animal proteins were moving slowly and in small quantities. Feed additives business in general was slow.

Cost of fertilizer to farmers rose only about one percent in the year ended last September 15, the Department of Agriculture reported. With the exception of feed and seed, the fertilizer increase was the lowest of farmer production items.

A study of fertilzer consumption patterns in past years by an authority on the subject led to some forecasts. It's predicted and generally believed that growth in the use of fertilizers will be at a more modest rate in coming years —barring war. Also, the concentration of the average mixed fertilizer will continue to increase. Higher analyses mixtures have become increasingly popular and before long it's expected that little mixed fertilizer will be sold that contains less than 24 percent of available nutrients.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—A major producer described the U. S. market as rather quiet with only isolated instances of any strong buying interest. Supplies were said to be more than adequate to meet demand. Seasonally normal, a gentleman of the trade said.

From thirty to forty thousand tons of cokeoven ammonium sulfate is on its way to Korea, a trade source said last week. And synthetic producers, reportedly, are negotiating for a 50,000 ton shipment to India.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Last week's market was a bit on the sluggish side, according to market sources. Inquiry at best was considered slow. But demand, once the season gets under way, should adequately reduce stocks on hand now, a major producer reported.

The growth of direct application use of anhydrous ammonia has made rapid advances in past years. But according to a recent study of trends in the fertilizer business, it appears to be slowing down.

Animal Proteins—Blood, bonemeal and tankage are moving in small quantities but slowly, a member of the trade remarked last week. Plenty of material was said to be on hand. No price movement has been reported since early November when prices were cut on blood, tankage and hoofmeal at Chicago and New York. The trade looks to the first of the year for a business pickup.

In recent years, most of the animal tankage and bonemeal production has been employed in the manufacture of feeds, sources mentioned, with less and less being used as a fertilizer on farms.

East coast prices on fishmeal were quoted last week in a range of from $126 to $128, on fishscrap, $122 to $124. For both materials, demand was said to be fair with supplies plentiful.

Calcium Phosphate—Calcium phosphate dibasic production during September amounted to 13,950 short tons, compared with 15,203 for August and 12,231 short tons for September, 1956, the Census bureau reported. Stocks at producing plants in September totaled 6,673 short tons, down slightly from the preceding month.

Effective January 1, there will be a new price schedule for this item. A major producer will advance the bulk price for 18½ percent material to $80.25, for 21 percent material to $91.50. In 100 pound paper bags (minimum of 20,000 pounds) the former will be quoted at $83.25, the latter at $94.50.

Phosphate—In general, market climate is much the same as it was three months ago, a major source in the trade remarked. Currently, he added, domestic movement of the lower grades is confined chiefly to previously contracted for shipments. Pricewise, he described the market as stable.

Presently, the export market has been effected by the dollar shortage in Japan. However, this situation was thought to be temporary with normal demand to resume in January and February. Shipments to Germany were said to be more or less normal.

Potassnum Muriate—Current prices are supposed to hold till next May, a major producer said. Last advance come October 1. Scattered reports from the trade indicate that demand is holding up but setting no records.

Superphosphate—Some movement of this material to Florida was reported but otherwise demand was said to be on the quiet side as is normal for this time of year. Naturally, call for superphosphate in the South depends upon existing weather conditions there, a source in the trade said, and if cold weather spell in Florida continues, this may prove a sales deterrent.

A producer mentioned last week that 60,000 tons of triple superphosphate will go to Korea under recently announced procurement orders.

Consumption of normal superphosphate in 1955-56 was less than one-third of the 1945-46 usage as a separate material, a recent report by an authority in the business pointed out. And in 1955-56 consumption dropped in every region of the United States. The report went on to say that more than three times as much concentrated superphosphate is now used as ten years ago.

Pesticides

According to a recent bulletin from the Commerce department, benzene hexachloride production dropped some 18 percent from last year while weed killers, such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T have shown substantial increases in production.

At the present time, the majority of pesticidal materials are receiving but routine call. However, market sources report that DDT fares less badly than the others due to steady call from governmental and United Nations agencies.

A principal in the export business said that Egypt is in the market for sizable quantities of cotton pesticides. Foreign demand for other pesticides is limited. Japan and Germany have placed some orders with U. S. firms but in most cases they were said to be no more than routine.

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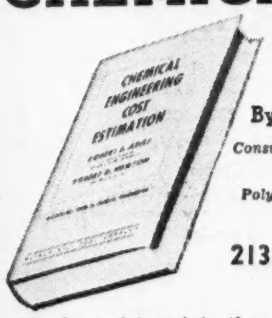

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week lacked snap as demand continued restricted to actual requirements. The bulk of purchases was confined to less carlot quantities. Prices ruled steady for the entire list. The only change in prices occurred in egg derivatives due the scarcity and higher of eggs. The advance in flake albumin covered a wide range from 5 cents to 12 cents per pound, depending upon seller while yolk was raised 7 cents pound. Technical albumin also was higher and lifted 7 cents in one quarter. Consumer interest in chemicals for early next year needs was moderate and business was reported pending at current quotations. Trading in sizing materials was light and confined to actual needs. Tanning materials replacements were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Weekly average rate of fiber consumption in the woolen and worsted systems during October was 12 percent below September and 27 percent lower than October, 1956, according to the Census Bureau.

Production of woolen and worsted fabric also was lower during the third quarter of 1957 and totaled 74.9 million finished linear yards, 8 percent lower than the second quarter and about 6 percent below the comparable period of the previous year. Output of women's and children's clothing fabrics at 39.9 million finished linear yards was 4 percent below the second period, and 2 percent above the output of the third quarter 1956. Men's and boys' clothing fabric production decreased 15 percent during the third quarter to 30.3 million finished linear yards.

Cotton crop estimate December 1 was further reduced by the Department of Agriculture to 11,010,000 bales, 778,000 bales below the November forecast. The sharp decline of the crop from last year's reflected the reduction in controlled plantings under the soil bank land requirement program and losses from inclement weather during the fall months. Cotton production in 1956 totaled 13,310,000 and a 10-year average (1946-1955) was 13,669,000 bales. Yield per acre was placed at 390 pounds compared with 409 pounds last year and 10-year average of 300 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 5c. to 12c. per lb.
powder, 5c. to 12c. per lb.
technical, 7c. per lb.
Yolk, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
103.11	103.09	103.57	108.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—This market was quiet, but steady. Interest was fairly active for early next year's requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged and well held.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was spotty and limited to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Production in September totaled 1,821 tons compared with 1,695 tons in August and 1,819 tons, September last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,490 tons in September and 1,593 tons, August. Buying interest continued restricted to immediate needs. Prices were hold at former levels.

Sufonated Oils—Trading was light and spotty. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—This market was stronger, reflecting the higher cost and scarcity of eggs. Prices were advanced and covered a wide range from 5c. to 12c. per pound. Flake was quoted from $1.42 to $1.50 per pound, spot, as to quantity and seller and powder, from $1.46 to $1.54, same basis. Technical was in limited supply and firmly held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch — Consumers absorbed moderate lots for actual needs. Market was steady at current quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 810,000 bushels to 89,071,000 bushels for the week ended December 6, compared with 74,319,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Strong tone prevailed and prices were firm at the recent boost of 7c. per pound. Trading was moderate and confined to actual needs. Stocks were not liberal and well held at $1.35 to $1.37 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Conditions in this market remained unchanged and steady. Demand was restricted to actual needs. Prices were well held at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, mills, Maine, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. Idaho market was unchanged at 6½c. carlots, mills. On spot, sales were noted on the basis of 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was reported slow. Supplies on spot were quotably unchanged. Raw flour was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse as to quantity. Singapore No. 1, was nominal at 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and lower grades from 5c. to 5.1c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Withdrawals against recent orders were in good request, while new business was reported limited. Prices were without change. Siamese, medium grade was available at 5.7c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade 5.9c. to 6c., same basis. Brazilian flour nominal at 9½c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Shoe production for October was officially indicated at 51,091,000 pairs, a drop of 1 percent from October, 1956, total of 51,600,000. The declines in men's, women's regular, misses', athletic footwear and slippers offset the increases witnessed in the other major categories. For the first ten months, output in 1957 was 1.1 percent ahead of last year.

The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in October was $3.54 or 2c. a pair lower than a year ago. However, for the first ten months, the average factory price was $3.60 the same for both this year and last.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was light. Prices were unchanged and steady. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent, powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Trading was reported slow.

Myrobalans—Market was quiet and featureless. Offers for shipment were unchanged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Conditions were unchanged and steady. Demand was confined to nearby shipment. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—This market was quiet and more or less nominal. Beards were nominal at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $73 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound.

Wattle—Business was reported quiet. Replacements for all grades were unchanged. Fair average was available at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchants, $74.50 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, was held at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract, at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Carotene, technical, was reduced 5 cents per gram and USP microcrystalline carotene in oil declined 3.6 cents per million units. The reductions come in the wake of downward revisions in price schedules for b-carotene in late November. No other price changes were reported in drugs and fine chemicals markets last week. Major vitamin producers looked forward to the conclusion of a successful year. Despite the fact that dollar sales are down as a result of substantial price declines on all of the principal vitamins this year, it was felt that the opening up of new markets and savings resulting from large scale production have made up the difference.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Carotene, technical, 5c. per gram.
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 3.6c. per million units.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
63.22	63.22	63.22	65.27

For Current Prices see Page 9

Major producers of bulk aspirin felt that aspirin demand had about reached the easing off point. Some resellers reported having little difficulty in supplying drug outlets. The consensus was that the pipelines were well filled and the question now was, how much aspirin was actually moving over drug counters.

The competitive situation among domestic producers of monosodium glutamate continued to grow more intense. Price has dropped 16 cents per pound in a little over a year. Current quotations were at the $1.07 per pound level, any quantity.

Antibiotics prices were unchanged and steady. Producers felt themselves well able to handle current and long term demands. The brisk demand encountered early in the fall had leveled off and it was felt would follow a routine pattern in the closing weeks of the year.

Mercurials were quiet as was the case with bismuth salts. Sources queried felt that there had been no unusual demands developing for these items although bismuths have moved into commercial use in increased volume, it was said.

Something of the nature of current pharmaceutical business was pointed up by the report of a major producer that two out of three products now being sold by the concern were unknown ten years ago. It was estimated that just to maintain a leading position in the industry, six new products will have to be developed by 1970 for every four now being sold. A large company may have as many as fifty products in various stages of development, it was said, and half of them will fail.

Aspirin—Bulk suppliers felt that the pipelines were filled and the heavy demands of recent weeks had about reached the easing off point. Resellers reported having little difficulty in supplying drug outlets and questions in the minds of both resellers and bulk suppliers were concerned with how much aspirin was actually moving over drug counters. The heavy wave of respiratory ailments which hit the country in October and early November has gradually subsided. Current orders are still in excess of what would normally be expected and some, which would normally come in at about this time of year, have already been processed and shipped.

Price was unchanged from the level established October 1 when aspirin was advanced ½c. per pound in response to increased rail freight rates which went into effect in late August.

Carotene—Technical material, 1,350,000 units per gram, 5-10 kilo lots dlvd., was reduced 5c. per gram to a level of 24½c. per gram. USP microcrystalline carotene in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dlvd., was reduced 3.6c. per million units to a price of 17.4c. per million units. Reductions come in the wake of declines on b-carotene in mid-November.

b-Carotene—A major producer reported that the recent price reduction on b-carotene had definitely opened up new market areas in the food field. It was felt that cost-conscious consumers who had previously been "sitting on the fence" were now very favorably disposed toward the use of b-carotene in preference to other coloring materials. New price for crystalline b-carotene, established in late November, is $290 per kilo in 100 gram lots or more. This contrasts with the previously held price of $350. In less than three years, b-carotene has been reduced $260 per kilo.

Gelatin—Total production in October amounted to 5,523,00 pounds as compared to 3,685,000 pounds in the previous month and 4,827,000 in the comparable month one year ago. Shipments in October amounted to 5,551,000 pounds as against 4,158,000 pounds in the month previous and 4,459,000 in the same month one year ago. Stocks, end of month, in October were 14,302,000 pounds compared to 14,330,000 at the close of September and 12,468,000 pounds at the close of October one year ago. Production of photographic material in October showed a marked increase over the previous month, 1,218,000 pounds having been turned out compared to 183,000 pounds.

Magnesium Hydroxide — NF powder, 500 pounds to t.l. or c.l. in drums, listed at 24½c. per pound. Less than 500 pound lots listed at 25½c. while a 25-pound drum was 33½c. per pound. Stocks were adequate, trading routine.

Magnesium Trisilicate—Price was unchanged and steady at long established levels. USP material in 5,000 pound lots listed at 38c. per pound while price for 1,000 pounds is 40c. per pound and 500 pound lots are quoted at 43c. per pound. Capacity was fully ample for current demands.

Mercurials — Market conditions were substantially unchanged from last report. Pharmaceutical materials were moving in routine volume and stocks were entirely adequate for the current modest demands being made. Consumption of mercury metal for pharmaceutical use in the July-September period amounted to 461 flasks and for the first nine months of the year, total consumption for pharmaceutical use was 1,291 flasks. Use of mercury metal in dental preparations from July through September amounted to 293 flasks while the nine months total for this outlet was 914 flasks. Laboratory use accounted for 207 flasks during the July-September period while for the first nine months of the year 572 flasks were consumed in general laboratory work.

Monosodium Glutamate — Price was quoted at $1.07 per pound, any quantity, dlvd., in 100 pound drums. Price has dropped from $1.23 in a little over a year. Trade sources indicated that declines were the result of domestic competitive situation.

Pyridoxine—Use in dosage forms was said to have shown a marked increase this year. Trade sources felt that large scale production, brought about by constantly increasing evidence as to the value of B_6 both therapeutically as well as in the diet, has made possible the substantial price reductions which were put into effect this year. Price was steady and unchanged at 24½c. per gram in 100 gram lots or more.

Salicylamide—Market was very strong as trade sources continued to quote $1.05 on large quantities, ranging to $1.15 on lesser lots. Salicylamide has shared in the good demands made in recent weeks for most salicylates. Stocks were adequate for current demand.

Sodium Hydroxide—USP pellets remain unchanged in price. Hundred drum lots price is 23½c. per pound and ranges to 28c. for a single 100 pound drum. Stocks are adequate, trading routine.

Botanicals

Consumers remained largely inactive in crude drug markets last week. Some weakness was noted in mandrake root, quotations ranging from 50 cents-55 cents per pound. Dealers pointed

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out that large consumers in the pharmaceutical industry had completed their buying and were in the process of using material on hand. Mandrake at collecting stations this year was in heavier volume than last year. Price for whole soapbark was listed at 30 cents per pound weakening from last report of 35 cents. Soapbark, crushed and powdered, listed at 35 cents per pound.

Dealers indicated that trading in both domestic and imported crude drugs would follow a downward trend for the remainder of the year as consumers work off year end inventories and await new crop material after the first of the year. Ipecac was in very tight supply and price at $9.50 for root was nominal in the face of limited supplies.

Angelica Root—Domestic material was quoted ranging in price from 60c. to 65c. per pound. Demand was steady at a low volume. Stocks were adequate for the current modest requirements in the trade.

Black Haw—Root bark ranged from 63c. to 65c. per pound while tree bark was 45c. to 50c. Price levels are unchanged from those previously reported. Current trading in this as well as other botanicals markets was routine.

Mandrake Root—Dealers reported that large consumers had taken in their supplies. Current activity was steady at a low level. Price had weakened slightly and price ranged from 50c. to 55c. per pound. Crop collections this year have been very good. Reports from primary centers earlier in the year indicated that processors had handled substantially more material this year than last.

Psyllium Seed—Quotations were unchanged and steady at levels previously reported. Psyllium seed, black, ranged from 28c. to 30c. per pound while blonde was 18c. and husks listed at 40c. per pound. Stocks were adequate and moving in routine volume to established trade outlets.

Polyol Polyethers

—Continued from page 5

pression-set characteristics of urethane foams. Thus, by increasing the amount of triol in his formulations, a foam manufacturer can produce a range of foams of increasing rigidity, according to Union Carbide.

Expected uses of the new derivatives vary with their molecular weights. "Niax" triol LHT-42, with a molecular weight (MW) of 4,000, will probably find its major application in soft foams such as clothing inner-liners; triol LHT-67 (MW-2,500), in furniture and automotive cushioning; triol LHT-112 (MW-1,500), in flexible foam as a cross-linking agent with polyether diols; triol LHT-240 (MW-700), in semi-rigid foams.

The new triols are being sold at prices competitive with other polyethers for urethanes now on the market. "Niax" triols LHT-42 and LHT-67 are priced in tankcar quantities at 27.5 cents per pound, delivered. Tank car price for "Niax" triol LHT-112 is 31.0 cents per pound, and for LHT-240, 36.0 cents per pound. Both products are priced on a delivered basis.

Oil Men, Hunters

—Continued from page 4

operating in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and other petroleum producing states.

In addition to the industry's viewpoint, the hearing was also marked by strong testimony from two members of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

And to further strengthen their arguments, the industry presented letters from duck clubs, hunters and state and Canadian fish and wildlife conservation officials saying that existing rules for oil and gas operations have done no significant damage to the wildlife population.

Chlorothiazide

—Continued from page 4

of high blood pressure, does not appear necessary for patients receiving chlorothiazide, although moderate restriction still is desirable for the drug to exert its maximum effect, it was reported.

Use of the new drug also tends to reduce unpleasant effects from other drugs, VA said, since dosage of the older compounds can be reduced, and they may sometimes be eliminated when chlorothiazide is given.

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Chemical Patent

—Continued from page 7

prosecution of patent applications since they are only concerned with using a process which is not covered by the process patent of the original inventor," Dr. Eishold continued.

"I would like to emphasize that the acknowledgement of the patentability of new chemical products per se does not mean that the patenting of inventive processes should be deleted. As in the past, it will be correct and necessary to disclose in patents for new chemical products the process or processes for the production of the new compounds and to claim the patentable processes along with the claims for the new products.

"I am of the opinion that patent protection for new chemical compounds should be uniformly and internationally demanded for any new product produced by chemical methods including medicines (pharmaceutical products), foodstuffs and beverages, in order to contribute to the simplification and unification of the patent system of the world. Only inventions of materials or products occurring in nature should be excluded from patent protection," the speaker said.

King Cotton

—Continued from page 5

were cross-fertilized by bees using pollen provided by the untreated red-leaf strain. Heretofore, hybrid seed had been obtained on a small scale by laborious hand emasculation and hand pollination and only small amounts of experimental hybrid seed could be produced.

Additional field tests conducted by Dr. Eaton in 1957 appear to substantiate earlier results and the methods appears feasible with other varietal parents as well, it is reported.

"Although the necessity for extensive additional field study of this technic is recognized and is underway, we feel that Dr. Eaton's discovery holds substantial promise of eventual large-scale production of hybrid cotton," says Rohm & Haas.

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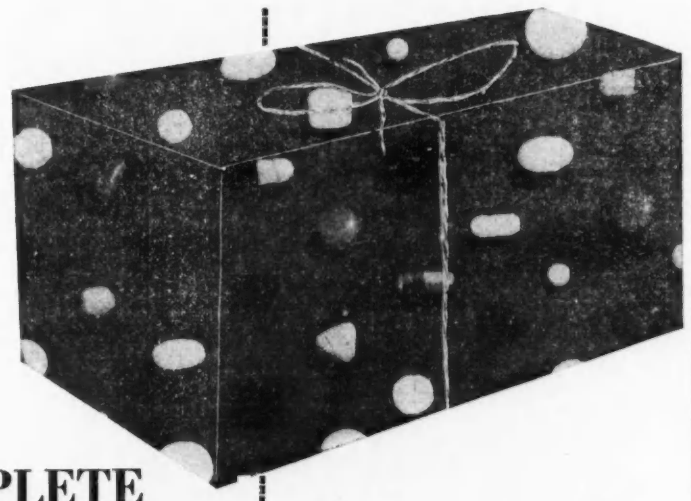

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—*Continued on page 66*

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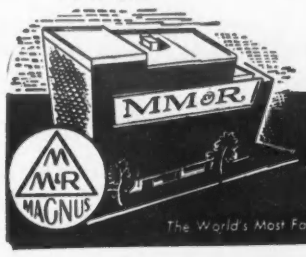

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Nutmeg oil climbed 50 cents per pound on spot last week while softening tones were noted in the bois de rose (Peruvian) and citronella (Formosan) markets. Both of these latter markets have been easy on spot and at source for some time as the result of heavy production and over-abundant supply. The movement in nutmeg oil is one of a series of fluctuating and frequently divergent shifts. However, at the bottom of the nutmeg oil picture is a tight supply situation that has persisted for some time. Other essential oils shifting were orange and palmarosa (Turkish geranium) oils, both of which softened. The former eased at the time of year when demand for citrus oil is at its weakest. This is also considered an element in the softening tone noted last week in the aromatic chemical, citral. The decline of this material was 10 cents per pound to a $4.30 per pound spot quote.

A November report from London noted that trading in that spot market was fairly steady but the volume of business done was still not up to the amount which the trade there considered normal. Consumers appeared to be continuing their policy of buying only their immediate requirements without committing themselves to long term contracts. Anise seed oil was unchanged although there had been a fairly good off-take but supplies seemed to be adequate. Bois de Rose was short on spot but shipment prices eased slightly. The citronella oils had been unchanged for some time in spite of the lack of demand. There was no break in the price of bourbon quality geranium oil. Origin, it was said, was offering at unchanged prices. Sicilian lemon oil advanced sharply with trade demand heavy in anticipation of the much lower quantity of newcrop oil expected to be produced. Lemongrass was again slightly easier for shipment on small demand. Chinese and Brazilian peppermint oils were cheaper probably due to the lower priced Japanese oils which have been again freely offered. Rosemary oil was short in Spain and prices were rising and are expected to continue difficult. Spanish spike oil was also high but in view of the cheapness of French lavandin this price must come lower if business is to be done.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Vera AA, 4c. per lb.
Padang Vera A recond., 5½c. per lb.
'B,' 4¾c. per lb.
'C,' 3¾c. per lb.
Korintji A, 5c. per lb.
'B,' 4¾c. per lb.
'C,' 3¾c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, 50c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Bois de rose oil, Peruvian, 25c. per lb.
Citral, 10c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java-type, 2c. per lb.
Mace, East Indian, recond., 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
145.92	145.91	146.16	141.54

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Peruvian quality oil was softened further on spot last week dealers here reported. Previously the material had been declined 15c. per pound (two weeks ago) and last week the shift was a 25c. per pound decline to a $2.50 per pound position on spot. Brazilian material also declined, falling away to a $3 per pound level on its inside spot quote. The top price appeared to be about $3.40 per pound. The development of this oil market into the two-source and two-price market is an outgrowth of the market's early tendency to dump excess Brazilian material through Peruvian ports. The movement persisted to the point where the present dual situation exists, though how much is myth and how much actuality remains to be seen. In other words, there is no question that large quantities of Brazilian material find their way into the Peruvian ports. These shipments—and quality is seldom a factor here—are sold at the same levels as the small quantities of Peruvian material that are shipped from that country. Thus, what initially started as a dumping process, has developed into two defined levels of a market. Doubtless, this situation will continue until either controls are exerted at Brazilian source, a development which, though to be desired, is highly unlikely.

Citronella—Formosan material movement continued to lead this market downward in price level, dealers here on spot reported last week. The current movement is a 2c. per pound further decline to an 80c. to 82c. per pound range on spot. The market for this material has been a soft one for some time as the result of overproduction and oversupply, and no shift in this basic position is even hoped for. The only answer would be or have been the placing of controls and restrictions on production by either government or industrial authorities. However, no such gesture has been made and none is anticipated.

Nutmeg—Another in the twisting series of shifts that have occurred in this oil and its source market took place last week in a hike in the price of East Indian nutmeg oil. The movement, a 50c. per pound advance, brought the price of the oil up to a $13.50 to $13.75 per pound range. The movement was attributed to the latest turn of events in the source spice. According to reports shipments of the spice have been virtually cut off. The West Indian variety remains unobtainable. As has been noted in this column before, the supply situation has not greatly changed in the nutmeg field. Supplies have been tight for some time now. However, the variable has been the price situation, developments within which have festered the illness that has sent the price structure of this market spiraling upward and downward. Excessively high prices, no matter how tight the supply picture, has tended to drive buyers from the market. This in turn, has brought about a reversal in price trend, once again no matter how tight the supply picture. And so the market has varied, through the past years.

Dealers who had previously been quoting East Indian nutmeg oil at $13 per pound have advanced the price the 50c. noted above and in some instances the price has been hiked up to 75c. per pound.

Orange—Despite the fact that the independent producers of this material have softened the tone of the spot price, the price of the organized producer's material remained at its previous level of $1.75 per pound. The independent's price at present is down as low as $1.10 per pound or 40c. less than had previously been quoted. However, a price of about $1.25 per pound appears to be the average asking price. Since this is the offseason for this oil—organized dealers said that demand for their oil was good and all they could handle was being sold—the price movement is not unexpected.

Palmarosa—This material (Turkish geranium oil) faltered further in price last week. Previously, two weeks ago, it had declined 25c. per pound and last week it softened 25c. per pound further to an inside spot quote of $5.50 per pound.

Peppermint—Though prices on most qualities of this material remained constant last week, new crop influences continued to soften the over-all tone of both this and spearmint oil. The crop this year was an outstandingly heavy one, as had been the one last year. The same was true of spearmint, though to a slightly lesser degree. A factor that has gone hand in glove with the heavy production picture, has been strong advances made in demand for the material. However, the market is not keyed to assimilating the large quantities comprising the seasonal production (despite the fact that production is broken down into two periods separated by about three weeks, i.e., mid-Western production first and then far-Western production) and so the heaviness of supply at this time tends to keep the price picture a relatively easy one. The same situation developed last year and though all material was eventually turned over, a competitive spirit remained pretty much throughout the year.

Rosemary—Prices for this material remained at previously hiked levels, dealers here on spot reported. The present listing, a range of from about 90c. to $1.35

Essential Oils

per pound, is 5c. higher than was quoted two weeks ago. The strength in the market is related to production in Spain which was limited in most essential oil lines due to the excessive heat of last summer. No easement is anticipated.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—This material softened on spot last week, producers here reported. The new listing for regular quality material is $4.30 per pound or 10c. less than had been previously quoted. Extra quality material remained at the earlier level of $5.60 per pound. The movement appeared at the same time that softening tones were noted in the citrus oil portions of the essential oils market.

Geraniol—A major paint producer has announced the synthetic production of this material. The program, of which the present production is merely a major step, was aimed at providing a range of terpene alcohols and related aromatics of extreme purity at stable prices and in plentiful supply. These products, a company spokesman said, are synthesized from turpentine by entirely new methods developed by the concern. Geraniol, an example of these products, is made available for the first time in the United States from raw materials entirely of domestic origin and not subject to the variances found in natural material. The new geraniol standard is reported to have a minimum total alcohol content of 98 percent. While containing the alcohols associated with the product from citronella oil it is free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes. It is expected that this geraniol will be used as a direct replacement of geraniol produced from citronella oil.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—The uncertainty of future shipments caused a marked advance in Batavias and Korintjes. Spot stocks had been allowed to dwindle in that spot prices had been so close to replacement levels during the last six months. It was obvious that any now short, would seriously dislocate the tender balance between imports and consumption. Until the shipment situation balance is clarified, the bulk of the afloat supplies will be withheld against future commitments. Saigons showed no change, but a continued advance of Indonesia grades will improve the marketability of this variety, it was said.

The news from Indonesia is what prompted the price shift and cast the threatenening shadow over this source of supply. Dutch concerns, one source noted, control a good part of the pepper business, and practically one hundred percent of the cassia business. The question asked in the industry is if the Indonesian government takes over the export business, how soon will the smooth flow of supplies be restored?

Thyme—Demand was heavy at this season of the year from the drug trade for the manufacture of syrup of thyme, widely used in cough medicines. Supplies were described as tight. New crop French material was firmly priced at 26c. per pound. Spanish was quoted at 14c.

Cloves—Recent price advances were well held last week, and the market was felt likely to hold steady for the immediate future. Zanzibars were firm at 51 cents per pound, and Madagascars were priced in the range of 40 to 41 cents per pound.

Nutmegs—Interest, according to one source, revived in spot supplies as the hope of securing cheap shipment lots from Indonesia dimmed. What small imports were received, were smuggled into Singapore from the Celebes and trans-shipped here. The general interest in the area makes this more unreliable and inconsistent as a source of supply, it was said.

Pepper—A spot dealer noted that the recent decline in shipment levels of white pepper has uncovered a trade demand for prompt shipment positions. Offerings from Singapore were sold readily. As the market is about out of the crop season, it was said, it would appear that the pressure of its movement is over. Spot and afloat supplies were said to be modest.

Pharmacy Council

—Continued from page 7

macy sales will increase 65 percent, to $10 billion, by 1968, and that the bulk of the increase will be prescription items.

An 1805 George III silver tureen was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Hardt by Dr. Theodore Klumpp, of Winthrop Laboratories, a former president of NPC, who served as master of ceremonies.

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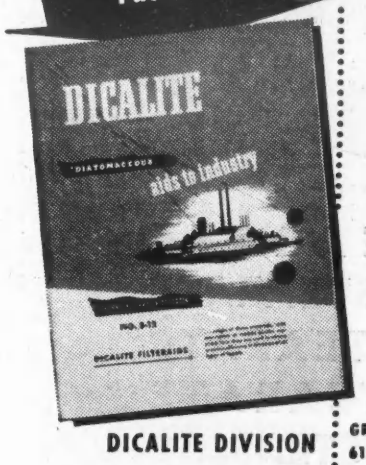

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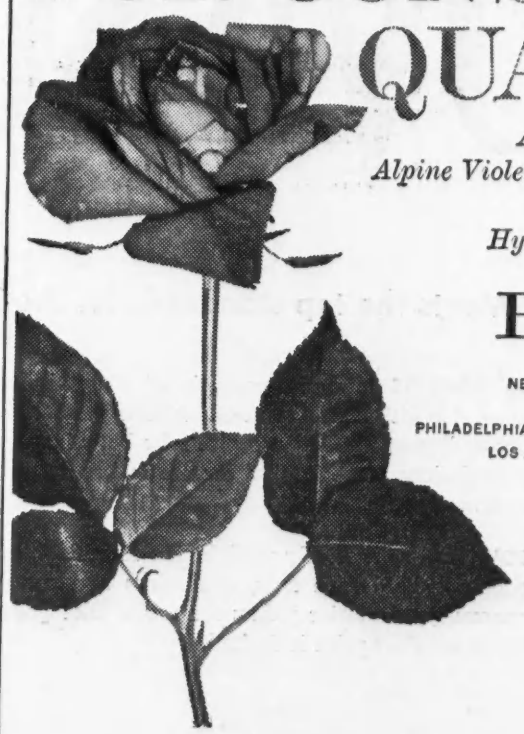

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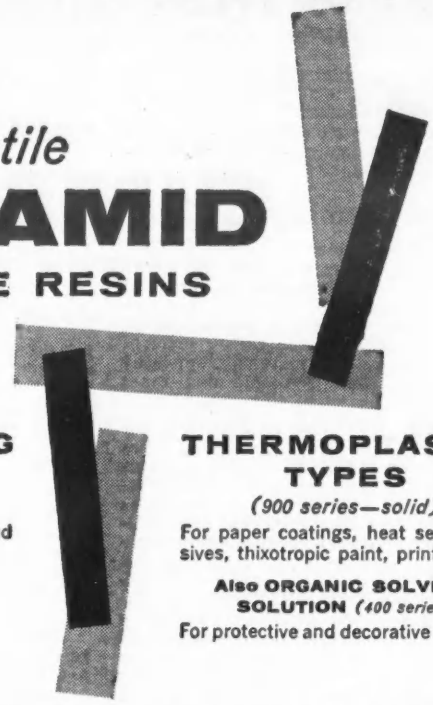

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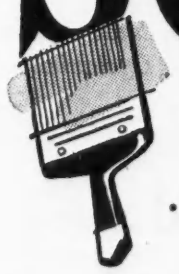

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Coatings Materials

The market for red lead held steady last week at recently reduced price levels. Carload listings quoted lead oxide at 15¼ cents per pound for 95 percent, 15.45 cents for 97 percent and 15.60 cents for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral were tabbed respectively at 14¾ cents and 17.60 cents per pound, carlots. In spite of the ½ cent cut in domestic lead, the differental between foreign and local prices is still broad enough to cause further price weakness, observers noted. Imports of lead are reportedly on the increase these days because of fears abroad that a duty may be imposed here.

The price cut in antimony oxide that was reported here a week ago is assumed by observers to have been the upshot of market conditions. They noted that related materials, like antimony metal, were unaffected. The new schedule for oxide made carlots 24½ cents per pound and less than carlots 26 cents per pound.

Market sources are expecting chrome colors to hold steady in the first quarter. Two leading makers have already issued price listings indicating unchanged prices. Chrome green is currently selling in seasonable volume at 42 cents per pound for light shades, 43 cents for medium and 44 cents for deep and dark.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
101.29	100.29	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Alkali blue powder, 6c. per lb.
Alkali blue toner, 8c. per lb.
Benzidine yellow, lightfast, 15c. per lb.
AAOT, 10c. per lb.
AAA, 10c. per lb.
Brilliant green thioflavin toner, 10c. per lb.
Dinitroaniline toner, orange, 6c. per lb.
Eosin toner, red, 10c. per lb.
Hansa yellow, 10G, 10c. per lb.
Lithol red toner, barium, 5c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, resinated, 7c. per lb.
Para toner, red, 6c. per lb.
Chlorinated, 6c. per lb.
Peacock blue lake, fugitive, 10c. per lb.
Pigment green B, 10c. per lb.
Red Lake toner, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine red, molybdated, 20c. per lb.

Production and shipments of glue increased in the month of October, while stocks held approximately unchanged, according to figures issued last week by the Bureau of Census. Output amounted to 10,731,000 pounds, as compared with 8,665,000 pounds the month before. Shipments in October totaled 10,708,000 pounds, as against a September level of 8,689,000 pounds. Stocks on October 31 added up to 28,915,000 pounds, showing a negligable increase over the 28,892,000 pounds reported for September 30. Data on individual grades of glue are given below under "Miscellaneous."

Prime Pigments

Alkali Blue—A January 1 price advance in this pigment will move powder up 6c. per pound to $2.41. The toner is scheduled to move up 8c. per pound to $1.36 for minimum deliveries of 125 pounds, $1.31 for 625 pounds or more, and $1.28 for 3.125 pounds or more.

Antimony Oxide—A price cut of 2½c. per pound was posted on Friday, December 6, to go into effect immediately. The new schedule made carlots 24½c. per pound and less than carlots 26c. per pound. Since there was no change in antimony metal or other raw materials, it was assumed by observers that the move was a response to market conditions.

Blue Toners—Peacock and two shades of victoria are the only blue toners scheduled to advance on January 1. PMA victoria blue toner, molybdated, will advance 25c. per pound to $4.75, while PTA will move up the same amount to $5.55. Peacock blue lake is increasing 10c. to $1 per pound.

Non-flocculating phalocyanine blue toner was recently reduced in price by a leading producer. Previously quoted at $4.20 per pound, the pigment was moved down to $3.80 for GT shade, and $3.65 for B shade. The standard phthalocyanine grades were unaffected.

Cadmium Colors—A moderate business volume was chalked up in cadmium-selenide lithopones at the substantially reduced prices that were posted two weeks ago. Following is the new price schedule, the range reflecting differences between manufacturers as to shipping categories: dark red shade, $2.61-$2.66 per pound; light red shade, $1.89-$1.94 per pound; maroon shade, $2.87-$2.88; medium red shade, $2.26-$2.31; medium-light shade $2.02-$2.07; orange-red shade, $1.71, and orange shade, $1.57.

Cadmium - mercury lithopones are quoted at $1.73 per pound for light, $1.82 for medium light, $1.90 for medium, $2 for dark an $2.09 for maroon.

Chrome Colors—Market sources appeared confident last week that prices of chrome colors would hold steady in the first quarter. Two leading makers had already issued price lists indicating unchanged prices. Chrome green currently sells at 42c. per pound for light shades, 43c. for medium and 44c. for deep and dark.

Greens—As reported here previously, brilliant green thioflavin tonor, molybdated, is slated to rise 10c. per pound on January 1 to $5.20 per pound. Pigment green B is moving up by the same amount to $1.45. All other greens, including phthalocyanine, melachite and chrome, are reported steady and unchanged.

Lead Pigments—This market held steady last week at recently reduced price levels. Quotations had been cut ½c. per pound the previous week to reflect a decline in lead metal. Carload listings of red lead were lowered to 15¼c. per pound for 95 percent, 15.45c. for 97 percent and 15.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral were tabbed respectively at 14¾c. per pound and 17.60c., carloads.

The cut in lead was prompted by a wide spread between prices of foreign and domestic material. Shipments of foreign material to this country were said to have increased, as a hedge against the possibility that the government might impose an import tax.

Maroons—According to three recently issued price listings, there are no first quarter changes in store for the maroon group. Toluidine maroon is quoted at $3.80 per pound, while naphthol is selling at $4.20. These quotations were set at the start of the year.

Oranges—In this category, only CP dinitroaniline toner is scheduled to advance. The hike of 6c. per pound will correspond to the increase announced for 2,4-dinitroaniline. The toner will list at $1.56 per pound, as against a current quotation of $1.50.

Titanium Dioxide—September exports of titanium pigments amounted to 8,287,891 pounds, according to a report pub-

Coatings, Shipments Output: October

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	September	October	September	October
Trades sales	$ 81,703,000	$ 77,863,000	21,397,000	22,070,000
Industrial sales, total	50,863,000	56,169,000	19,124,000	20,999,000
Paint and varnish	38,242,000	41,820,000	14,012,000	15,315,000
Lacquer	12,621,000	14,349,000	5,112,000	5,684,000
Overall totals	$132,566,000	$134,032,000	41,125,000*	43,619,000

Total sales, January-October: $1,371,698,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial sales.

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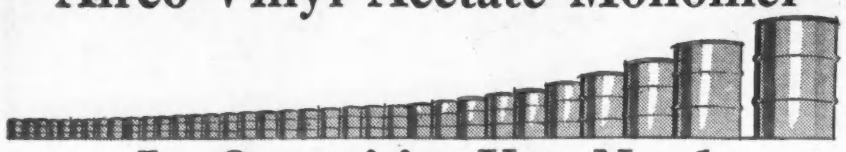

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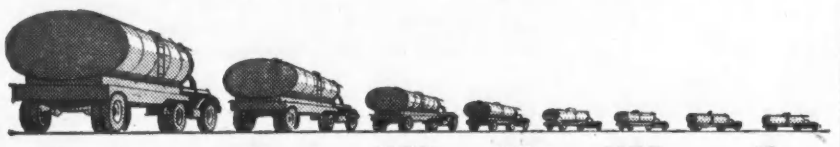

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Coatings Materials

lished recently in a paint trade journal. Of this total, 3,527,850 pounds were sent to Canada and 1,360,000 pounds went to the Netherlands. Exports of other pigments in September included 129,000 pounds of dry red lead, 603,507 pounds of litharge, 217,300 pounds of white lead, 414,210 pounds of zinc oxide and 21,500 pounds of lithopone.

The price position of the titanium group continues to look steady. The last reported price change was the 1c. advance posted by the major producers in February. Business volume held up well during the past season, and supply was adequate for all consuming requirements.

Reds—Because of numerous cost increases that have been absorbed this year, several red colors will be moving up with the start of the quarter. The majority of colors in this group, however, will be left unchanged. The following materials are scheduled to advance: barium lithol toners, up 5c. to 98c. per pound; CP para toners, up 6c. to $1.21 per pound; resinated lithol rubine toner, up 7c. to $1.47 per pound, and red rhodamine, molybdated, up 20c. to $6.

Violets—Steady and normal business volume was reported for methyl violet toner during the fall season. Current listings, which will be unchanged for the first quarter, quote PTA at $4.35 per pound and PMA at $2.80.

Yellows—In accordance with a previous announcement, lightfast benzidine yellow will move up 15c. per pound to $3.40, effective January 1. Other advances in the benzidine group will make AAOT $2.55, up 10c. per pound, and AAA $2.30 per pound, also up 10c. Hansa 10G yellow is also advancing 10c. per pound to a new quotation of $2.45. The various grades of hansa yellow G are steady at $2.20 per pound.

Lacquer Materials

A major producer recently advanced its quotations of diethyl and dimethyl phthalate by 1½c. per pound to compensate for miscellaneous cost increases. Diethyl- was hiked to 31½c. per pound for carlots, 32½c. for less than carlots and 29c. for tankcars. Dimethyl prices were increased to 32c. in carlots; 33c., less than carlots, and 29½c., tankcars.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—World output of asbestos increased in 1955 to 1.75 million tons after hovering at the 1.5 million mark during the four previous years, according to the Bureau of Mines minerals yearbook. While Canadian output increased substantially—accounting for most of the increase in world production, American mining declined for the second consecutive year and amounted to less than three percent of world output. Imports and consumption in the United States increased, nearly touching the record high level of 1951, according to the Bureau. Imports of Canadian spinning-grade fibers increased 14 percent as compared with 1954.

During 1955, less than 6 percent of the asbestos consumed in the United States was produced in domestic mines. Nearly half the world production was imported to meet United States requirements, an increase of about 10 percent from the level of the previous year. As in 1954, Canadian material comprised approximately 94 percent of our imports; 4 percent came from the Union of South Africa, Southern British Africa, and British East Africa; and one percent from Southern Rhodesia. The last-named country had once been a major supplier to the American market. The value of the imports from these three areas represented 87, 8, and 3 percent, respectively, of the total value of all imports of asbestos into the United States during the year.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 6	Mon. Dec. 9	Tues. Dec. 10	Wed. Dec. 11	Thurs. Dec. 12
Drums—					
K	...	...		$7.47§	$7.50‡
M	...	...	$7.50	...	...
WG	...	$7.90	...	7.82	...
WW	$8.05	...	...	8.15	...
Bags—					
K	...	7.75‡	...	...	7.30‡
M	7.24	...	...	...	...
WG	7.77	...	...	...	...
WW	8.17	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 6)—
M or better, $7.00

Sales, USDA

240* 354* 80* 240* 240*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.52	...	...	...	...
Sales	6,000¶	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 82c.‡ l.c.l., 66c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡ Or better.

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Bakelite Leaving Polyesters

—Continued from page 5

Ohio, plant were announced by Barrett in May (OPD, 5/27/57). With the expansion, Barrett claims it will have the biggest thermosetting resins plant in the country by mid-1959.

Another key economic factor is cited by others: There are about forty producers of polyesters now in operation. This makes competition exceedingly keen, and many companies in the field take a beating on prices, particularly when they are not basic in all the necessary raw materials.

In addition, pricing practices in the polyester market have tended to narrow profit margins considerably. In the past, the resin has been shipped on a delivered basis anywhere in the United States. The disadvantage to an eastern producer selling to a west coast customer is obvious.

Another knotty problem in polyesters is the high cost of servicing the field. That is, it takes a lot of man-hours to get the bugs out of resins for all the tailor-made end-uses desired by consumers.

Yet demand has been such that production of polyester resins has jumped from 49 million pounds in 1954 to an estimated 100 million pounds in 1957.

And what's more, other major producers in the market plan to go right ahead with their expansions, research and development. Bakelite's announcement that it will get out, they say, has no bearing on what they intend to do.

Pittsburgh Plate Starts Up New Unit

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week placed in partial operation a polyester production unit at Torrance, Calif., adjoining its paint factory.

The company says it intends to produce its complete line of "Selectron" and "Selectrofoam" polyesters there. It hopes to have the plant in full operation the latter part of this month or early in 1958.

Earlier, Pittsburgh Plate announced a series of rigid and flexible polyester foaming resins said to posssess superior characteristics for manufacture of urethane foamed products (OPD, 12/9/57).

Another difficulty confronting the forty-odd producers of polyesters is that there are five big producers who do more than 50 percent of the business, leaving the others to scramble.

While no one can tell for sure just how much resin each produces, the "Big Five" in polyesters, not necessarily in order of sales volume, are believed to be:

Rohm & Hass Company, Philadelphia; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Plaskon Division of Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; American Cyanamid Company, New York, and Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Some industry sources would place Naugatuck Chemical Division of U.S. Rubber Company, New York; Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and Interchemical Corporation, New York, among the leaders.

Typical of the industry's feeling about the Bakelite decision to get out of polyesters is the comment made by E. A. Terray, vice-president in charge of market research for Reichhold.

He said that Bakelite's withdrawal from the polyester resin market, or similar decisions in the future by any of the other polyester producers, will not influence the position of Reichhold.

Mr. Terray said that RCI, believing the future of polyesters is bright, will continue to expand its plants and maintain active research and development programs for its polyester resin line.

FTC Examiner

—Continued from page 3

advantages of selecting him as a prime outlet" for paint products.

"This does not constitute a per se violation of law," the FTC examiner ruled, this conduct alone."

Brooklyn Paint & Wallpaper Dealers As- "and illegality cannot be inferred from sociation, the sixth member of the Paint Dealers Institute, was not named in the Commission's complaint because it had consented to an FTC order prohibiting similar practices.

Sidney Beyer, the executive secretary of the association, who also held the same post in one of the respondent members, Mr. Kolb noted, attempted to instigate a form of boycott against certain manufacturers but was unsuccessful in obtaining the assistance of either the institute or RPWDA.

His activities, the examiner added, cannot be charged to the respondents inasmuch as no evidence was presented to show they had agreed to or ratified any of his activities involving threats, coercion or boycott.

FTC made it clear that the examiner's ruling is not a final decision of the commission and may be appealed, stayed or docketed for review.

Shell Development

—Continued from page 5

stories high. Portions of its interior will be open from ground to roof to allow indoor construction of thirty-five-foot models of distillation columns and absorption towers which in full scale will rise more than 100 feet.

"In this lab," Mr. Johnson said, "we will be able to develop processes for manufacture of new products to the point where they can be scaled up more quickly to commercial production.

"Certain processes that are successfully carried out in the laboratory are not readily transferred to pilot plant scale. Tests in the new process development lab will give us many of the answers before we go into pilot plant development.

"Also, expensive pilot plants—medium scale replicas of commercial units—may often be by-passed if tests in the new lab assure successful operation of commercial units," he said.

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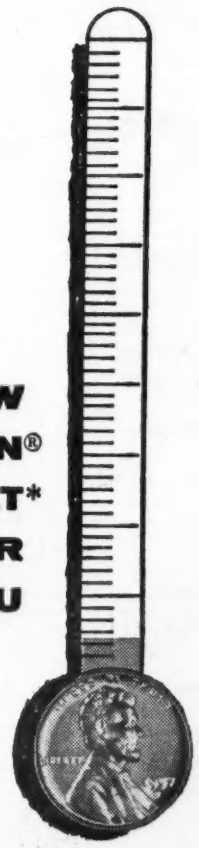

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*Low temperature

Comparison of Plastolein 9078 with di-decyl adipate

	Plast 9078	DDA
Parts Geon 101	100	100
Parts Plasticizer	48	49
Tensile, psi	2650	2400
Elongation, %	365	360
Modulus, 100%, psi	1130	1240
Hardness, D.10 sec.	85	89
Volatility, SPI, 70°C		
1 day-mg/in²	1.9	2.3
7 days-mg/in²	8.0	9.1
Mesland Impact, °C	−40	Borderline at −40
Extraction, mg/in²		
Water, 24 hrs. @ 50°C	0.2	0.1
Soapy Water, 24 hrs. @ 50°C	1.0	0.4
Min. Oil, 24 hrs. @ 25°C	11.1	19.8
Compatibility, Roll Spew	Slight	Severe

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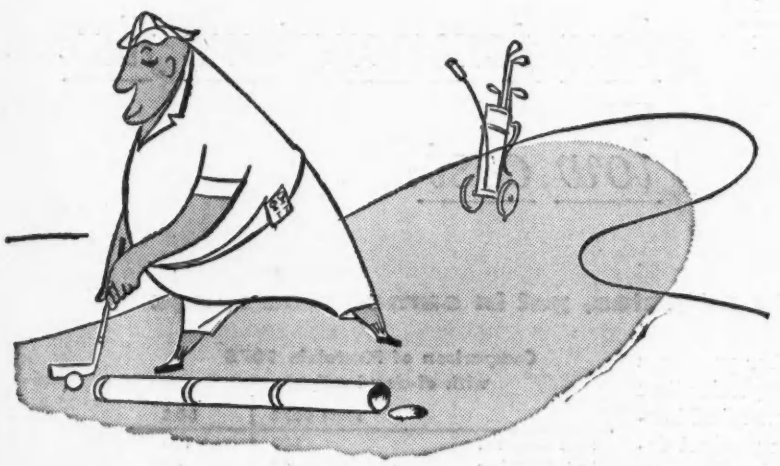

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible oils were lower last week, as a result of the easier tone in cottonseed oil, which was reflected in competing oils. Early gains were not sustained in cottonseed, corn and soybean oils which declined fractionally during the period. Peanut oil advanced but closed unchanged and nominal due to scarcity of offerings. Trading in edible oils aggregated a fair volume chiefly for prompt needs.

Tight supply condition continued to feature copra and crude coconut oil. Buying interest was active, and offers limited. Coconut oil advanced ½ cent per pound and copra $10 per ton.

Slow demand caused the tallow and grease market to sag. Moderate trading took place at slightly lower levels, for domestic account. Export interest continued slow and contributed to the easier tone. Cash lard was unchanged and nominal.

Further advance in flaxseed was reflected in linseed oil and the price schedule was raised 3/10 cents per pound. The higher flaxseed also prompted consumers to enter the market for replacements and good volume of business took place for delivery up to next June before the advance became effective. Further weakness developed in Brazilian castor with the lower cost of beans. Trading in the oil was spotty at fractional declines ranging up to ½ cent per pound. Castor beans dropped $15 per ton for shipment. Tung oil was quiet and none too steady for nearby delivery.

Consumers of vegetable waxes continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Fair amount of business was reported in fatty carnauba grades which kept quotations steady, while yellows continued weak, declining 2 cents per pound. Candelilla wax was unchanged and steady with the higher cost of replacements from Mexico.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton
Linseed acid, 3/10c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Castor beans, $15 per ton.
Castor oil, No. 1 Braz., ½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 14, 1956
101.38	106.18	103.35	119.16

For Current Prices see page **9**

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian castor oil continued easy and lower. Sales of No. 1 were reported down to 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were in light demand and quotably unchanged. Castor beans were weak and sharply lower at $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian, prompt shipment.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	762,300	2,938,000
Previous week	2,362,500	2,840,000
Corresponding week, 1956	322,250	794,000
Total this year	28,458,000	104,298,000
Corresponding period, 1956	43,681,350	73,717,000

Coconut—Crude was sharply higher due to tight supplies of oil and copra. Tankcars were boosted to 13⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, December and 13¾c. January. Market at New York was higher at 14¾c., tankcars, December-January delivery.

Corn—Market became easy and lower. Crude dropped to 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was lower at 18.85c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were irregular, declining fractionally under liquidation, with weakness of allied markets early last week. This corrected the technical position and the market developed a steadier tone and losses were regained. Trading was active and mixed. Sales of 1,000 tons of cottonseed oil were reported to northern Europe for February-March shipment. Consuming demand for refined oil was slow. Refined salad was lower at 18⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading crude oil was light. Market was slightly lower. Tankcars were nominal at 14¾c. per pound, mills, in the southeast; sales at 14½c., Valley; 14¼c. asked, Waco and 14c., nominal, Lubbock.

Export declarations for the week ending December 6 were: Crude, 848,280 pounds; further processed, 298,480 pounds.

Cottonseed production was estimated at 4,527,000 tons compared with 5,407,000 tons last year and 10 year average of 5,578,000 tons by the Department of Agriculture.

Linseed—Further advance of flaxseed was reflected in oil and quotations were lifted 3/10c. per pound. Trading was active and good volume of business took place before the advance for delivery up to next June. Raw oil was quoted at 15.1c. per pound, tankcars, December-February; 15.3c., March-May and 15½c., June-August. Withdrawals of oil against contracts were limited.

Flaxseed—This market was irregular. Bids scored net gains of 2c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in cash flaxseed, influenced by spectacular rise in Winnipeg and Minneapolis futures. There was a large open interest in December future and cash bids tended to follow closely. Bids advanced to $3.47 a bushel, but reacted to $3.43 spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers became more aggressive buyers on completion of extremely heavy linseed oil bookings. Offerings, though slightly freer at the higher level, continued limited. Trades in the spot market totaled only 7 cars, while to-arrive bookings were up to 30 cars and 36,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 147 cars, compared with 421 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		*Shipments*	
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
Past week	257,250	824,800	36,750	
Since Sept. 1	9,506,750	12,313,000	811,250	

Olive—Trading was quiet for spot and later delivery. Greek oil was weak and declined to $61 to $62 per 100 kilos, used drums, c.&f. New York, January shipment. Tunisian oil was available for direct shipment at the official minimum cost of $65.50 per 100 kilos, drums, c.&f. New York, December-January shipment. Shipments of Spanish oil were still under embargo. Stocks on spot were unchanged ranging from $2.75 to $3 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity and quality.

Peanut—Scarcity of stocks stiffened this market. Crude closed nominal at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery following sales at that figure. Refined was held at 20¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Trading was light and spotty. Crude was irregular and slightly lower.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 13, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	216	17.20	16.89	16.94S
Mar.	682	16.87	16.49	16.72S
May	415	16.63	16.28	16.49S
July	145	16.40	16.10	16.28@16.29
Sept.	53	15.42	15.15	15.30S
Oct.	1	15.00	15.00	15.05A

Total sales and switches, 1,512 contracts.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 13, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	1	11.53	11.53	11.37@11.50
May	11	11.75	11.63	11.51@11.60
July	8	11.45	11.43	11.41@11.48

Total sales, 20 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Sales were made down to 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, December delivery and bid thereat at the close. January was sold and bid at 11½c., same basis. Refined salad was lower at 14⅞c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Spain was reported to have purchased an additional 11,000 metric tons of refined soybean oil on deferred payment basis. This brought the total of recent buying to 26,000 metric tons.

Export declarations for the week ending December 6 were: Crude, 801,150 pounds; refined, 737,040 pounds and further processed, 56,480 pounds.

Tung—Trading was slow. Tankcars were available at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, December, and 23c., January. Drums ranged from 24¾c. to 25¼c., spot, according to quantity. Domestic oil was nominal at 21¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Scarcity of material for shipment further strengthened this market. Prompt shipment was raised $10 to $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was unsettled and slightly lower. Business was light, chiefly for domestic account. Export interest was reported inactive. Yellow grease ranged from 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to acid. Choice white all hog was quoted at 8½c. same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet and nominal. Cash lard was quoted at 10.85c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Export declarations for the week ending December 6 were reported at 2,905,360 pounds.

Tallow—Market was easy and slightly lower. Soapers absorbed bleachable fancy at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime ranged from 8⅛c. to 8¼c.; special, 8c. to 8⅛c. and No. 1, 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis as to seller. Export interest in edible lagged. Tankcars were quoted 11½c. to 11¾c., delivered. Guaranteed fancy was available at 9¾c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buying interest continued fairly active. Mills have raised prices as stocks were not heavy. Meal, 41 percent was held at $55.50 to $56 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $57.50, Alabama; $60, Georgia and South Carolina, for immediate through February shipment.

Linseed Meal—Demand more active. Market steady at unchanged quotations.

Minneapolis.—Fair demand prevailed for nearby linseed meal supplies, deferred trading at a standstill. Prices held firm, reflecting increased flaxseed costs as well as more consistent demand. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at an active pace. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, ranged from $44 to $44.50 for December; $45.50 to $46.50, January-February. Supplies of old process expeller meal were extremely limited for nearby, prices unchanged at $50.50 for December; $52.50, January and $55.50, February-March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	16,500,000	16,260,000
Since Sept. 1	203,040,000	227,820,000

Soybean Meal—Moderate interest persisted in this market, prices a see-saw trading affair. Buyers consider current levels attractive, but ample supplies encouraged shopping around. Fair aggregate of purchases was for January-February requirements. Deferred shipment commanded $1 premium. Prices averaged 50c. lower. Meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $44 to $45 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued spotty last week. Fair volume of business was reported in fatty grades of carnauba, which remained quotably unchanged and steady. Interest in yellow carnauba was lacking and Ceara and Parnahyba were available at a reduction of 2c. per pound. Replacements from Brazil was unchanged and firm. Beeswax was steady and both crude and refined were well held at former levels.

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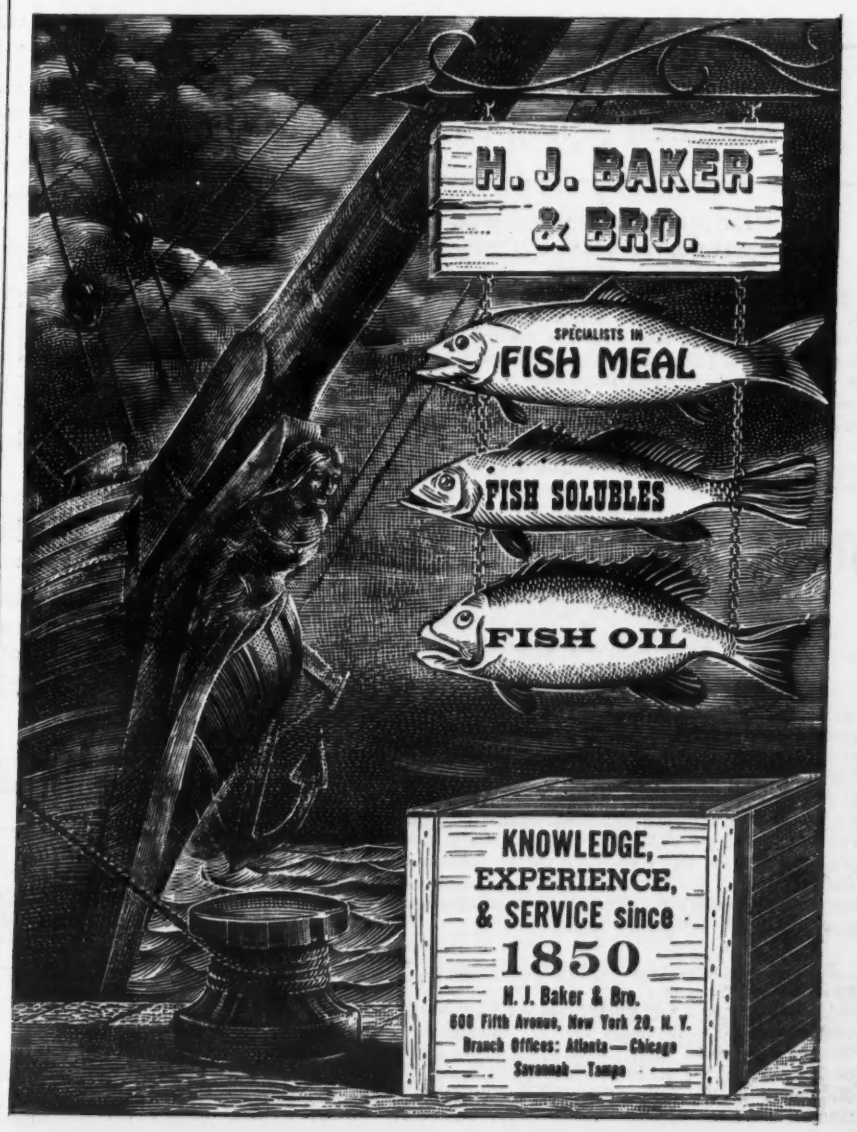

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103,576 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
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196,950 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
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2,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
600 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
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DEXTRIN—40 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Frank P Dow, Bremen
LAUREL LEAVES—77 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Genoa
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—112 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
NUTMEG—20 bgs, Rotterdam
PENICILLIN—12 cs, Allied Biological Lab, Hong Kong
PEPPER, RED—120 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kobe
50 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
50 bgs, Tokyo Food Products, Kobe
240 bgs, First National Boston, Kingston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,250 tons, Time Oil Co, Aruba
31,570 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
237,376 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
15,661 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
26,450 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
SELENIUM POWDER—14 cs, Montanore Inc, Yokohama
ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane
1,907 bgs, Brumley & Donaldson, Brisbane

Synergist Called

—Continued from page 7

ergized at various rates with "Sesoxane," which is the trade name for 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethyl 3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl acetal of acetaldehyde. Experimental applications provided excellent control of German roaches for which methoxychlor alone has not been cosidered effective, and substantially improved control of the Roberds strain of house flies which is resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbons, he said.

In addition, the synergist improved methoxychlor control of black carpet beetles, confused flour beetles, and granary weevils, he said.

James E. Ferris, of Hooker Electrochemicals Company, was elected president, the following other officers were named: First vice-president, Donald M. King, president of Masury-Young Company, Boston, and second vice-president, George W. Fiero, coordinator of the manufacturing department of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. Reelected to association posts they have held for more than a decade were: Secretary, H. W. Hamilton, and treasurer, Peter C. Reilly, vice-president and treasurer of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis.

Named to three-year terms on the association's board of governors were Charles E. Beach, of John C. Stalfort & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Charles E. Allerdice, jr., of Bell Company, Chicago, and Harry E. Peterson, of Peterson Filling & Packaging Company, Danville, Ill.

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Arnold, Hoffman Creates Techno-Commercial Dep't

The formation of a techno-commercial department within the company's organization has been announced by Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I. The department was formed to plan the company's development and expansion program.

Initially, the techno-commercial department will be under the direction of Dr. J. R. Myles, of Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), ltd., who will be assisted by Dr. Charles A. Robinson, previously with Arnold, Hoffman's research department.

Chemical Firms Taking

—*Continued from page 3*

even though it is cheaper than producing it abroad.

He warned that if the US bars imports to such an extent that foreigners cannot earn dollars to pay for American products, the chemical industry will have far more to lose than to gain. He submitted government figures to show that chemical exports are five times as great as imports.

Tariffs and Scientists

The imports of a selective tariff protection policy in relation to the current problem of an adequate supply of scientists and skilled technicians was first brought out by Mr. Hansen.

Citing the contributions of the chemical industry to national security, he pointed out that it was the chemical industry that gave us synthetic rubber, atabrine, antibiotics and now atomic energy.

These were the results of the work of specialists in the chemical industry; not the new skilled workers of the industry, but the personnel who had spent years of study and hard work, he declared.

The comprehensive chemical industry is the chief source of opportunity for these men, he added, and we should not take any action that will weaken the chemical industry by driving the industry abroad.

To do so we will materially vitiate the benefits of maintaining a strong technical personnel in this country to compete with Russia for world leadership, he said.

Mr. Hughes said that he subscribed to everything Mr. Hansen had said of the importance of tariff protection for the chemical industry. He recognized that the development of international trade is a necessity and that it must be a two-way street if a foreign country is to get dollars to buy our goods.

Against Radical Reductions

But, he added, it should not be accomplished by across-the-board reductions in tariffs. He was sure that a products-by-products study would show areas where tariff reductions can be made without injury to the industry as a whole.

Also stressing the importance of maintaining a strong chemical industry in this country for its supply of skilled personnel, Mr. Lawrence challenged statements of Mr. Cabot that most of the chemicals coming into this country were of a non-competitive variety. He said that the statistics are so inclusive that it is impossible to break them down to exact commodities.

Mr. Lawrence said that the industry does know that it has been hurt by the trade agreements thusfar negotiated and that it has been necessary for some firms in the industry to go out of business.

PULVERIZERS—Lab — bronze Raymond, M20 Quaker City (7½ HP) new, Williams AKB (25 HP), Jeffrey 36 x 42 (125 HP).

SCREENS—3 x 5 (1) & 3 x 10 (2) Tyler Hummer, 40 x 84 (2) Rotex, 40 x 84 (2) Roball, 40 x 120 (2) Rotex.

FEEDERS—Syntron FM-O-10, F 11, F 21 (S/S) Jeffrey 2A-W/Rectifiers.

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MILLS, PEBBLE—18 x 24, 24 x 24, 30 x 24, 40 x 48, 60 x 48 (new lining, new 7½ HP gearmotor), 72 x 60 porcelain, 6 x 9 Buhrstone.

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2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Oliver 2B rubber lined Diaphragm Pump.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ¼" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Fillers Powder & Liquid. Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
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1—Stokes 43-B oscillating granulator, stainless.
3—Stainless cone blenders, 7, 12 and 23 cu. ft.
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1—Sperry 24" Everdur filter press.
1—Shriver 24" lead filter press.
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1—Pfaudler 300 gallon jacketed glass lined still.
2—Devine 10 shelf vacuum dryers, 40 x 43".
2—Alsop 12" pressure filters, stainless.
1—Stokes model T single punch tablet press.
1—Stokes RD-4 rotary tablet press .
2—Sprout Waldron 24" knife cutters, 20 HP.
1—7' x 20' x ½" steel rotary cooler.
1—Bird 18 x 28" solid bowl centrifugal.
2—Buflovak double drum dryers, 24 x 36", 32 x 52".
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1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

2—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—STAINLESS STEEL.
1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 shelf, 39" x 59", UNUSED.

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1—9' D x 30' L—St. St. lined.
1—3'D x 15'L—Everdur Shell.
3—Beaird 4' x 30'—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.
1—Louisville 6' D x 60' L—Steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6' D x 45' L.

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1—UNUSED Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, VACUUM.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
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1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Louisville 6' x 50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, reducer and 20 HP motor.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge.
2—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge.
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1—2000 gal. 304 S.S. vertical, agitated, jacketed Tank.
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FILTERS

2—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters 27 leaves, 4" centers.
2—#7 Sweetland Filters, 20 leaves, 4" centers.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf 20—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', ½" shell.
2—Link Belt 5'2" x 20', 6'4" x 24', Steel Roto-Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Day DYO, 304 S.S. Powder Mixer, 7½ HP motor.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
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6—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves.

4—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Dryers, 4 shelves.

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1—Sprout Waldron Steel Ribbon Blender, 336 cu. ft. capacity.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x50'.

1—Columbia Engineering Rotary Dryer, 6'4"x45'.

2—Louisville Rotary Dryers, 6'x 50'.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6"x36'6".

2—Pfaudler Glass lined 1000 gal. Series R. Reactors.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5'x 12'.

1—Traylor Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42"x120".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32"x90".

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Sprout Waldron Type 316 Stainless Steel Ribbon Blender, 30 cu. ft.

1—Sprout Waldron Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender, 30 cu. ft.

1—Baker Perkins 150 gallon Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Vacuum Mixer with 60 HP Motor.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketea Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor complete with agitator, drive and motor, 50# jacket pressure.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 400 gallons with 60 HP motors.

1—Baker Perkins 100 gallon Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer.

1—North Erie Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, ½ gal.

2—Williams Type 316 Stainless Steel Hammer Mills, Size 8½x30½".

1—Mikro Bantam Stainless Steel Pulverizer.

1—Pfaudler 1500 gallon Jacketed Monel Reactor, complete with agitator, drive and motor, 50# Jacket pressure.

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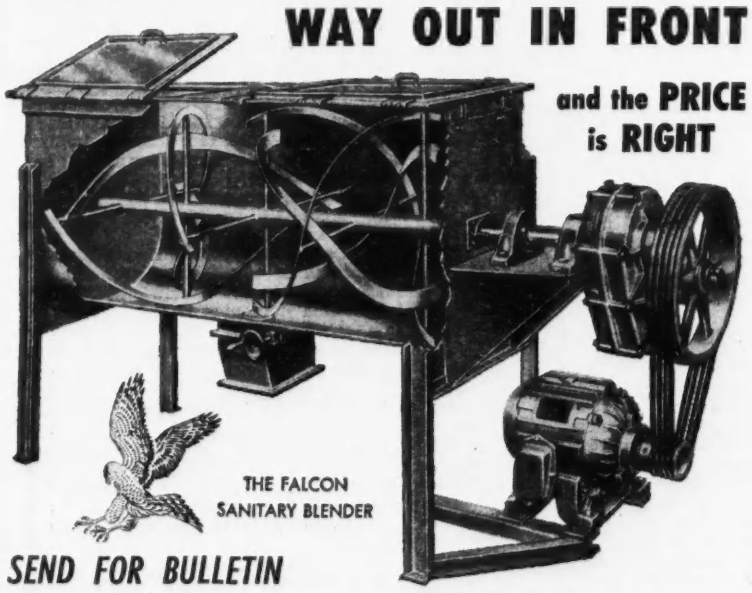

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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
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1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
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4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 3" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 35'.
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1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Ft. Pitt Brewery closed—Sharpsburg plant of Ft. Pitt Brewery, annual cap. 600,000 bbls. closed in November; available for immediate delivery is this complete plant, including: 16 A. O. Smith, onepiece, glass-lined tanks totaling 150,000 gal., stainless coolers, cookers and kettles; Enzinger stainless diatomaceous earth filter with open feeder; 23 stainless riveted leaves; CO_2 storage tanks for 250 psi.; copper double-pipe coolers; refrigeration compressors and individual room coolers; 49 rectangular glass-lined tanks, totaling 650,000 gals.; 83 other tanks from 1,500 gal.-12,000 gal.; 17 vertical wood tanks, 10'8"x11'8"; G.E. AC generator; I-R horizontal air compressor; bottle washers, rinsers, labelers, fillers, packers; 7,500 ft. practically new case conveyor, with AC motor drive; over $3,550,000 worth of practically new equipment for you. Write for complete listing to Ft. Pitt Brewery, Sharpsburg (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania.

Stainless Valves for sale—3—2" type 304 stainless gate valves, flanged type, brand new, never used, price $75 ea., immediate delivery. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.

For Sale—Complete Red Top Brewery, Cincinnati—Ceased operations November, including glass-lined tanks, diatomaceous earth filters, stainless; bottling machinery, B&W boilers, hundreds of Lastiglas-lined tanks; air compressors; generators; copper kettles and cookers; coolers, APV Paraflow stainless heat exchangers; this plant reopened two years ago at a rehabilitation cost of $250,000. Now everything must be sold at tremendous bargain; inspection invited, complete details by writing to Red Top Brewery, 242 West McMicken St., Plant No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale—Centrifugal, "American Tool & Machine," 40x24 stainless steel suspended type, used for a few weeks only since new, with AC motors and controls, offered for immediate delivery at real bargain. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.

For Sale: 24" x 36", 32" x 120", 42" x 120" Atmospheric double drum Dryers; four stainless sanitary shell and tube Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; Double Effect Evaporator having 1,133 sq. ft., stainless type 316. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Niagara Filter for sale—45 sq. ft. diatomaceous earth filter, never used. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Refined Solvents: below market—clearing our 1957 inventory—Approximately 8,000 gallons of each of the following: Benzol, carbon tetrachloride; cyclohexanone; hexane; heptane; isobutanol; MEK and MIBK mixture; MIBC; mineral spirits; xylol; odorless mineral spirits; tetrahydrofuran; dark colored DOP. Mercury Chemical Corp., 45 Janet Lane, Springfield, N. J. DRexel 6-3220-1.

Chemical Intermediates: Para Amino Phenol; Triethylamine; High Test Glycerine; N-Ethyl Aniline; Diethyl Carbonate—All rock bottom prices. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence Street, Flushing 54, N.Y. INdependence 1-4100.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted: Carboys & Drums, new or used. Also offers acids, solvents, oils. Tobey Chemical Co., 1480 Bwy., N.Y. 36, LOngacre 4-2520.

POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted—Position: as company representative with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture or other governmental agencies on part or full time basis. Experience in soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts and their Oils. Also in procurement and sales of other commodities. 24 years with Agriculture. College graduate. C. G. Graves, Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

Smith-Douglass Elects

Bliss Ansnes and John L. Gibbons, both of New York, have been elected to the board of directors of Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va. Mr. Ansnes is a member of the law firm of Mudge, Stern, Baldwin & Todd. Mr. Gibbons is executive vice-president of Chemical Corn Exchange Bank.

Chemical Business

—Continued from page 4

tribution. On the other hand, in building for the future, the industry spent an estimated $1.8 billion for capital improvements, plus another $498 million on research and development.

Mr. Hull told the conference:

"The chemical industry is growing faster than any other major manufacturing industry. Although there are areas of definite concern to industry leaders, the outlook is bright. The chemical industry is on relatively solid ground for continued expansion and the general improvement of its position.

"Final returns on 1957 will not be tabulated for several months, but it is virtually certain that a new sales record will be established. The figure is expected to be $24.4 billion, an increase of seven percent over 1956. Sales in the first half of 1958 probably will continue at the present rate. An over-all increase of five percent is probable next year, which could bring the total to a new record of more than $25 billion.

In Keeping With Trend

"This good news is in keeping with the trend of recent years for the chemical industry. Sales in 1956, for example, were about 400 percent above those of pre-World War II, 108 percent above 1946 and 24 percent above 1951. The industry is averaging an annual growth of approximately 7 percent, compared with a 3 percent rate for all manufacturing.

"Chemical production, too, reached a new high this year and will continue to climb. The Federal Reserve Board production index for chemicals and allied products—the way they are listed officially—averaged 184 for the first nine months of this year, compared with an average of 177 for all of 1956. Although total production did increase, the operating rate as percent of capacity was lower for some chemicals.

"Some problems facing the chemical industry include the current high rate of corporate taxes and inadequate depreciation allowances on certain classes of capital investment.

Hopes for Selective Tariffs

"The chemical industry is hoping for a system of selective tariffs, rather than across-the-board duties on imports. The latter, we believe, produce unfair competition in that lower economic levels in some countries enable them to manufacture certain chemical products at lower costs than we can achieve.

"The general outlook, however, is an encouraging one for the chemical industry. The increase in population—an estimated 200 million by 1970—will bring new markets. Expanded markets for plastics, man-made fibers, drugs, pharmaceuticals and other consumer products will improve our picture. The rubber, paper, textile and automotive industries, among others, probably will use increasing amounts of chemical products in the immediate future.

"The Gross National Product in 1956 was 414.7 billion and the chemical industry contributed 6.2 percent of that. The Gross National Product by 1960 is expected to reach $465 billion. Since virtually every industry today is dependent to a degree on the chemical industry, the chemical industry will grow as our economy grows."

Drug Study to Arm

—Continued from page 3

contributing to the national health and welfare, through its research programs and its production advances.

- The relative progressiveness of the industry with respect to product efficiency and the diffusion of the benefits of increased efficiency.
- Comparison of the drug industry's capital structure with that of other industries, relating this factor to the relative degrees of risk.
- With respect to the current FTC investigation of antibiotics, to appraise the biases, if any, that may have crept into FTC's handling of the data submitted to it, and to appraise the validity of the data as supporting any points, arguments or recommendations that may be made by the agency in its forthcoming report.

How Survey Will Work

Explaining how the proposed economic survey will work, Mr. Connor reported that Dr. Fox will have help from some of his Harvard colleagues as well as from these drug industry groups:

"First, an industry operating committee to help suggest or provide essential economic facts, and second, an industry legal advisory committee, with independent outside counsel, to make sure that the study proceeds with proper legal advice and assistance."

Mr. Connor said that any statistics made available for the study will be held in confidence and that Dr. Fox will give out only total industry figures in his report.

"An HNI public relations committee," he added, "will also keep abreast of the survey and be prepared to make proper use of its results."

To do the job, the Merck president concluded, financial help will be needed from all firms in the ethical drug field, particularly members of APMA and the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Pesticides Seen Hurt

—Continued from page 7

been defeated by the agricultural interests within the respective states," Mr. Vernon reported.

"Such unsound publicity," he said, "tends to create a fear on the part of the public that pesticides and pesticidal residues constitute a hazard to those who consume the food products. This results in a demand for more legislative control. Another cause is the attempted use of legislative technics to secure a special benefit on the part of some individual or group.

"While adverse publicity creates a problem for the pesticide industry, it constitutes an even greater threat to the farmer. If the public becomes fearful of a certain type of food, the market for the food product decreases, and this poses a very serious loss to segments of the farm economy. The loss which would be sustained by farmers in this case would be many times the value of the pesticides used on the particular food. (Don't let's overlook the fact that cotton seed is a major food item)," he went on.

"I think that all of us in the pesticide industry, land grant college personnel and state enforcement people have a job of the first magnitude to counteract this adverse publicity. The important part of our story is to point out that food and fiber crops, or meat and dairy products cannot be economically produced without the use of pesticides which have been proved to be safe. This fact is not recognized by the majority of our city and urban population."

Lithium Chemical Prices

—Continued from page 4

effective January 1, 1958. Less carlots have been reduced a corresponding amount.

American Potash says reductions in the carbonate price to 67 cents place it an appropriate premium over lithium hydroxide, due to its higher lithium content.

The company says the sharp reduction in lithium hydroxide is a result of the large quantity of lithium hydroxide "tails" arising out of Atomic Energy Commission's isotope program.

Under the arrangements, AEC buys lithium hydroxide made at the plant of American Potash's subsidiary, American Lithium Chemicals, Inc., at San Antonio, Tex., and returns the lithium hyroxide tails depleted in isotope-6 for sale in commercial markets.

Such tails, according to American Potash, meet all specifications for commercial uses, and are marketed by them.

It is expected that the new lithium hydroxide price of 55 cents will result in increased usage and expansion of the market, which currently is substantially below the quantity of tails being made available from AEC's program, the company says.

Aerosol Containers

—Continued from page 7

gory—"Cosmetics, Glass and Plastic Aerosols"—and Rexall's shave cream had come in first in its group—"Shave Products."

First place packaging winners in the other eight aerosol product categories were:

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.—"Raid" mothproofer—'Insecticides, Repellents and Mothproofers.'

Adrienne Distributors — "Adrienne Space Fragrance"—'Room Deodorants.'

Martin-Senour Company — "Kolor Brite" spray enamel—'Paints, Enamels, Other Protective Coatings and Paint Remover.'

LaBora, Inc., Distributor—"Dogette" dog freshener—'Other Household Products.'

Gillette Company—"Adorn" hair spray by Toni—'Hair Preparations.'

Mayfield Laboratories, Ltd.—"Myrtle Mayfield" body lotion—'Other Personal Products.'

Rexall Drug Company—"Alco-Mist" body spray—'Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products.'

Chemicals & Materials Corporation—"Vego H-18" electric motor and equipment cleaner—'Industrial Products.'

Parke-Davis Plans New Building

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., will build a one-story Chicago branch office and warehouse next year on a recently-purchased three-acre site in Skokie, Ill.

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Caustic soda, 4,500 lbs., Bid No. 497-43, Dec. 26, US Army Signal Supply Agency, 225 S. 18th St., Phila. 3, Pa.

Cresol, Bid No. 953-A, Dec. 20, Procurement Div., Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Diammonium phosphate, Bid No. 953-A, Dec. 20, Procurement Div., Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Drugs, codeine phosphate, formaldehyde solution, lactose, lavender oil, Bid No. A-167, Dec. 19, Procurement Div., Vets. Adm., Washington 25, D.C.

Paint, turpentine, type 1, spec. T-801, boiled linseed oil, enamel thinners, paint thinners, lacquer thinners, 20 items, Bid No. 8, Dec. 23, Gen. Services Adm., 620 P.O. & Courthouse, Boston 9, Mass.; 14,000 gals. in 55-gal. dms, syn. resin enamel thinner, spec. T-303, Bid No. 7C, Jan. 2, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.; 1,048 gals. light gray flat latex base paint, spec. P-29, 232 qts. interior orange enamel, spec. E-489, Bid No. 43592, Dec. 17, Gen. Services Adm., 50 Seventh St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; 300 gals. orange chrome in oil pigment, contract, Dec. 18, 2,000 gals. raw linseed oil, 660 gals. pale linseed oil, contract, Dec. 19, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, (Contract Bids), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.; 300 gals. lusterless lacquer, spec. L-13923, 900 gals. spraying lacquer, 2,400 gals. boiled linseed oil, 750 gals. raw linseed oil, 300 gals. syn. primer coating, 600 gals. enamel undercoat primer, Bid No. 1214, Dec. 30, Gen. Services Admin., 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

2,200 gals. white semigloss enamel, Bid No. 4-1331, Dec. 27, 12,000 gals. various exterior and interior phenolic oil varnishes, Bid No. 4-1329, Dec. 31, 2,570 gals. heat resistant black gloss baking enamel, Bid No. 4-1330, Dec. 30, 2,904 gals. cellulosic resin clear lacquer, Bid No. 4-1334, Dec. 31, 1,920 5-lb. cans red lead paste pigment, Bid No. 4-1277, Dec. 26, 7,500 gals. white exterior oil paint, Bid No. 4-1246, Dec. 26, 432 qts. interior light oak stain, Bid No. 4-1269, Dec. 23, 5,000 gals. interior ship enamel, Bid No. 4-1259, Dec. 23, 25,000 gals. asphalt varnish, Bid No. 4-1254, Dec. 23, 20,000 gals. various colors deck interior enamel, Bid No. 4-1244, Dec. 23, 1,355 gals. quick drying camouflage enamel, 488 gals. white quick drying camouflage enamel, Bid No. 4-1267, Dec. 26, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium carbonate, 150 lbs., monohydrate, Bid No. 38, Dec. 23, Base Procurement Office, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

Sodium cyanide, 3,000 lbs., Bid No. 497-43, Dec. 26, US Army Signal Supply Agency, 225 S. 18th St., Phila. 3, Pa.; 100 lbs. sodium cyanide, Bid No. 33, Dec. 23, Base Procurement Office, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

Sulfuric acid, 850 lbs., Bid No. 38, Dec. 23, Base Procurement Office, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

Trisodium phosphate, 44,500 lbs., spec. 5D-3-49T, type 9, Contract, Dec. 17, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Contract Bid), N. Y. 7, N. Y.

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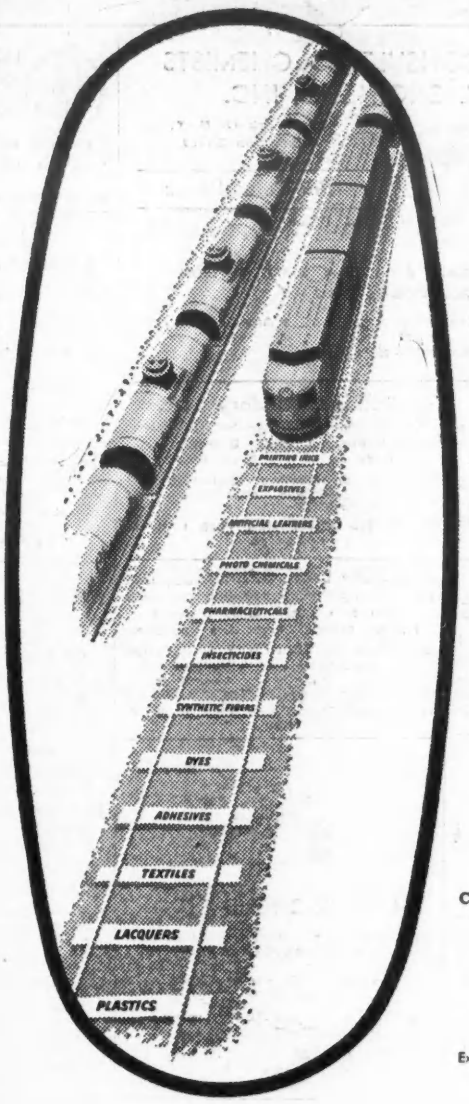

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